PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,840—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1813.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	14th Nov.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
M.* CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M.* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books at terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 12th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

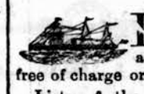
S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 12th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombas a Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delag oa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,742	30th November.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
ALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SERRAVALLOS'
FERRUGINOUS QUININE-
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength, giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price: Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

—CREASOTINE.—

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.
An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S —CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING— —POWDER.—

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S —CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT MILITARY BOOKS:—

	Rs. a.
THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL BOOK will be ready in a few days. Orders now Registered	1 0
REFLECTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR. By Brigadier-General Reginald Hart, V.C., R.E.	6 0
SANITATION AND HEALTH. By Brigadier-General Reginald Hart, V.C., R.E. Revised by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Hendley	1 6

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PERIODICALS, 1897

Subscribers are reminded that renewals of subscriptions for 1897 should be sent in early in November, in order to prevent a break in the supply.
Revised price list of all the popular magazines and newspapers, on application.

THE LATEST NOVEL FROM LONDON. Rs. 2-10.

The "Baba Log," an Illustrated Tale of European Child-Life in India, copiously and artistically Illustrated. By the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, author of "Thunderbolt," and part-author of "Glimpses of India."

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

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CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* ,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * ,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.
		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out
"CHEAP LINES,"
but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,
FULLY JEWELLED.
with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (!) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when
WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.
All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly
FOUR CENTURIES.
Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,
are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the
ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.
(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 550
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18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	,, 625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	,, 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	,, 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,, 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE MALLIE FILTER.

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN PASTEUR THEORIES,

COMPLETE SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE COMMUNICATION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASE,
PRIX MONTYON 1893.—HORS CONCOURS.—GRAND PRIX,
ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, PARIS.
Send for illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

LOCAL AGENTS. } BEYNON & CO., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PALACE
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPEN EVERY EVENING from 8-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SKATES ANNAS 8 and 12.
MORNING SESSIONS.
Gentlemen from 7 to 9.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Skates free.
Ladies only from 10 to 12 Free.
Skates charged.
AFTERNOON SESSION
FOR GENERAL PUBLIC
from 5 to 7.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11,
Commencing at 5-30 to 7-30.
SELECT SOCIETY SESSION
Rupees 2.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 12TH,
SESSION FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES,
Commencing 2-30 to 4-30.
Admission Annas 8, Including Skates.
Adults not allowed to Skate.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
FRIDAY, NOV. 13TH.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
RACING! RACING!!
BICYCLE VERSUS SKATES.
F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PALACE
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
OUR FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AND
SKATING CARNIVAL.

Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Side Reserve Chairs	,, 3
Boxes to hold Four	,, 30
Skaters	,, 2

Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.
Tickets to be had at MITCHELL'S and Co, Medows Street or at the Rink.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

FOR SALE.
TWO sets of MELDRUM FURNACES almost new for Lancashire Boilers, 23' by 7' Flues 2' 9" diameter. These Furnaces are being sold as the low quality of Coal from which remunerative results are obtainable cannot be readily procured.
Offers invited.
Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of CLOTHING as per Samples in the Commissioner's Office, for havaldars, peons and others, Bombay Municipality, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1896. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Commissioner's Office, and a deposit of Rs. 700 will have to be lodged with each Tender.
Printed forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Rupee 1, for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CANJI RAMA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
RUTTONBAI, widow of the deceased and BABURAO SUCCARAM the Executors of the deceased ..... Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
T. KERR ANDERSON, The 2nd day of November, 1896.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	,,	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	,,	5,86,338 14 2
Sundries	,,	1 08,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,94,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	,,	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	,,	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	,,	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
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G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
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CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 5m. Sun sets, 5h., 23m. High water, 2-43m., 2-30a. Low water, 8-52m., 8-10a.

Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Courland entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pekin entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Brindisi yesterday; the steamers Locksley Hall and Bisagno left on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 10th November, 1896, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 37, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

MEDICANT'S LOSS.—Luximee, a medicant woman, has reported to the police that on Sunday last, while she was begging about Bhuleshwar, she had either lost or stolen two tolas of gold, and Rs. 50 in cash, which she had tied up in a piece of rag and kept in her pocket.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—About fifty operatives belonging to the card and frame departments of the Hope Mill struck work, on Saturday morning, in consequence of some dissatisfaction caused amongst them with regard to their pay. However, they were prevailed upon to return, and they resumed their work yesterday morning.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of October last, there were 95 bullocks, 26 horses, and 16 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 98 bullocks, 52 horses, and 18 dogs were admitted; and during the same month 74 bullocks, 42 horses, and 17 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Six cases among bullocks, two cases among horses, and five cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—22 horses, 1 bullock, 9 kine, 4 buffaloes, 29 dogs, 1 monkey, 1 cat, 4 fowls, and 2 parrots.

CREATING A JUDGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Octavo De Souza, a native Christian, was brought up on remand and charged with fraudulently receiving a box from the Hon. Mr. Justice Knox, of the Allahabad High Court. About a fortnight ago, Mr. Justice Knox arrived by the English mail steamer, from Home, and accused represented to him that he was the landing and shipping agent of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores. Mr. Knox, believing the statement, entrusted him with his box, which was to be taken to the Railway station. Accused was arrested on suspicion by the railway police and the fraud was discovered. The matter stands adjourned, to enable arranged to sent interrogatories to Mr. Justice Knox, at Allahabad.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—A tea party was given on Friday evening, by Mr. Pandit, at which forty members were present. Afterwards the members betook themselves to music and harmonious performances. The entertainment went off very well.—A fire which would have destroyed the whole of the grain market, involving in the loss of lakhs of rupees, had it occured during the silence of the night, broke out, on Tuesday last, in the house of one Luxmon. It appears that a gadee caught fire by accidental upsetting of a kerosine-oil lamp. The fire was speedily put out. —The waterworks scheme is being pushed on at Junagadh. The supply will be taken from "Girnar hills."—A Durbar was held here yesterday, when all the merchants of the city, including State officers, were present. Each one according to custom had brought with him a cocoanut, together with a rupee or two to be presented to the Maharaja. The gathering dispersed after the usual distribution of pan soparí. —Another fire occurred here in the Vaneshanker Mill. It was extinguished after the damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000 was done.

DNYAN PRASARAK SABHA.—The annual general meeting of this Sabha was held on Sunday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, J. P., in the school premises of Mrs. Shewantibai, of the Mission Church. The report was read by Mr. Vaidya, the honorary secretary. It stated that in the year under report 34 lectures were delivered, 4 open air meetings held, and some essays read and discussed. On the whole the report showed a happy future for the club. During the recent scare, Mr. K. M. Kama, the secretary to the Colaba Mill, it was stated, caused a very large meeting to be held, and exhorted leading men to inspire confidence among people that they need not, during the prevailing epidemic and famine, leave Bombay. Several speakers having addressed the meeting, the chairman congratulated the party on their large attainment and marked progress of the Sabha. He dilated at length on the usefulness of such institutions, and wound up his humorous speech by encouraging words to the promoters of the Sabha. Mr. Kashinath R. Koregowker proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. The distribution of garlands, bouquets, &c., terminated the interesting proceedings of the day.

ROBBING AN IDOL OF ITS OFFERINGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Henry Brewin charged Ramchundar Yenkoo, a Hindu, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate with theft of one anna and seven pies from the idol in the Babulnath Temple at Chowpatty. About 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the accused went to the temple, and having taken off his coat, put it on the poor-box. Shortly afterwards the accused opened the box and having removed the money, put it in the pocket of his coat, which he took off the box and was walking off, when he was arrested by Ganoo Taroo, a servant in the employ of the trustees of the temple. The money collected in the poor box was the offering made to the idol in the temple. When the accused was handed over to the police, the money was found in his possession. The money consisted of pies, all marked with red colour, showing that they were offered to the gods. The accused in his defence said that the money found on his person was his, and he had gone to the temple to put the same into the poor-box. His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that the money found with him was all in pies, showing that they must be offerings made by charitably-disposed Hindus visiting the temple. Some of the pies were marked with red colour, which showed that they were offered to the gods. Accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Amraj Massorji, a Hindu, with house-breaking and committing theft of a bundle of rags, of the value of two annas, the property of Ramchai, a woman, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Kapadgully. On Saturday night the prosecutrix fastened the door of her room inside and went to sleep. About 1 o'clock, on the following morning, the accused opened the door by putting his hand through a hole made by him in the mud wall near the door and entered the place. He picked up a bundle containing some rags which was lying on a box and was making his exit, when he accidentally trod on the prosecutrix's foot. She awoke and seeing the accused in the room, raised an alarm of thief. The accused ran down and entered a sweeper's gully behind the house. Just then, one Pandoorang Narayen, a servant in the employ of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, was returning home from the theatre in company of a friend of his, and while passing along the street in question, they heard the cry raised by the prosecutrix. They went near the house, when the accused came out of the gully and having pushed the Lord Bishop's servant, was running away, when he was arrested by his companion. The accused was handed over to the police and the stolen bundle found in the sweepers' lane. The accused denied the offence, stating that on hearing the cry raised by the prosecutrix, he followed a man, and in doing so tumbled down and was arrested. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS LANDLORD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn prosecuted one Gethia Ludha, a Hindu grain dealer, residing at De Lisle Road, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wood, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Mahadevsey Dewsey, a landed proprietor, residing at Jamblee Street. Mr. Dalvie' appeared for the complainant, while Mr Salmon defended the accused. The complainant is proprietor of a large landed property, the accused being one of his tenants. For some days past the complainant's chawl, where the accused resided, is under repair, and a large quantity of timber has been lying there. For some time past some planks have been missing from the place, but no trace of the thief could be found. On Saturday evening the complainant's purdasee discovered some of the stolen planks lying in the shop of a carpenter at De Lisle Road. The purdasee informed his master, who sent for the carpenter. The latter brought the planks, which were identified by complainant as his own property. The carpenter stated that the planks had been given to him by the accused to be made into a box. The complainant informed the police, and the accused was taken into custody. The defence was that the planks had been given to the accused by complainant as a present, and that this charge was brought against him owing to the accused having refused to advance him money. After the evidence of witness was recorded, the magistrate altered the charge of theft to that of receiving and disposing of stolen property. Mr. Salmon called one witness on behalf of the defence, but his testimony was not believed by the court. His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that the planks were admitted to be complainant's property. It was also admitted by the defence that the accused gave the planks to the carpenter to be made into a box. If the accused had got them from complainant as a present, what motive had he to bring a false charge against the accused? The stolen property was discovered by the purdasee, and if the planks had been presented to the accused he (the purdasee) would not have taken the carpenter before his master. The court would have let the accused off with a fine only, but as he had attempted to bolster up a false case by a purjured witness, he would be sent to jail. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

THE following letter from the Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, to the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, has been sent, to us for publication. The letter is dated November 9, and states:—

With reference to the new time table, I beg to state that some complaints have been received by me of the inconvenience resulting from the absence of up-trains between 9-54 and 13-36 for local passengers from Thana, and between 17-45 and 19-15 for local passengers from Cooria, and to request, therefore, that you will kindly take the following lines into your favourable consideration:

2. As regards the absence of an up-train between 9-54 and 13-36, I beg to state that the following passengers are put to inconvenience. (a) Workmen employed in the Railway Workshops at Parel who, according to Railway rules, are not admitted into the work-shops whenever they are more than fifteen minutes late. Hitherto whenever any of them missed the usual 5-40 up Kalyan train, or whenever on account of some private work as house, he could not attend the workshop in the morning, but wish to attend it in the afternoon by half-day, he could travel from Thana to Parel by the up 11-40 Thana local train. But now there being no train between 9-54 and 13-36 the workmen have to travel by 9-54 train, and wait at the workshop door, idling their time till 13-30, as the workshops readmit workmen at 13-30 only. (b) Passengers by the up Poona train (which leaves Kalyan at 10-1) for Stations between Thana and Byculla have to get down and wait at the Thana station from 10-31 to 13-36. Hitherto these passengers could travel by the up 11-40 Thana local. (c) Similarly passengers by the above Poona train for stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have to wait at the Thana station for three hours for nothing. A down-train leavse Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) for Virar and the intermediate stations at 12-18 p.m., and this train is most suitable for passengers from Poona and the other stations who have to proceed to Bassein, Baddora, and Virar. (d) Season ticket-holders of the trading class and ordinary ticket-holders from Thana find it very inconvenient to be detained at Thana from 10-31 to 13-36. (e) The present up Kalayan train which leaves Thana at 13-31 is always crowded, and it is too much to expect one train to carry so many passengers as, owing to the breaking up of the bubonic plague in Bombay, dearness of provisions on account of the impending famine, and some other causes. Many people have come to reside in Thana and so the number of passengers to and from Bombay and the intermediate stations has increased a great deal. (f) As Thana has in fact become a suburb of Bombay, and as it is also the head-quarters of the Thana District, its inhabitants have to keep intercourse with Bandora, Bassein, and other stations on the B. B. & C I. Railway as far as Gholwad, which are within the Thana District, it is therefore inconvient to detain Thana passengers without a train for nearly four hours, particularly from 9-54 to 13-36.

3. As regards the absence of an up-train for local passengers from Cooria between 17-45 and 19-15, I beg to state that the passengers; who are put to inconvenience are the workmen employed in the two mills at Cooria, amongst whom there are, I am given to understand, about 60 season ticket-holders and 40 ordiary ticket-holders. The Cooria mills are closed at 18, and it is too much to detain poor men and women who work from sunrise to sunset for over an hour at Cooria stations.

4. Under these circumstances, I request that you will please arrange for the running of an up Thana local train at 11-30, as heretofore, to facilitate the travelling of local passengers, &c., mentioned in para. 2 hereof, and to order either the up 17-33, Saturday, Thana local train to run on week days (starting from Thana at 17-30 so as to leave Coorla at 18-15, or so), or the up Poona of Jabulpore train passing Coorla at that time to stop at Coorla for the convenience of passengers referred to in para 3.

5. The favour of an early reply will oblige me.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) NANABHAI BAPUJEE,
Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana.

(True Copy.)
NANABHAI BAPUJEE,
Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana.

THE BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE annual report of the Baigrie Memorial Fund for the year ending March, 1896, issued over the signature of Mr. J. de C. Atkins, Secretary to Government, the Chairman of the Fund, state:—

The picture referred to in paragraph 2 of the last report, viz., copy of Holbein's Duchess of Milan, arrived during the year and was hung in the museum of the School of Art. The collection now consists of the following nine pictures:—

Portrait of Lord Lawrence, after G. F. Watts, R.A.
The Temeraire, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
Lord Heathfield, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.
The Right Honourable William Pitt, after T. Gainsborough, R.A.
The Vagrants, after F. Walker, A.R.A.
Dedham Mill, after J. Constable, R.A.
The Doge Leonardo, after G. Bellini.
Satyr playing with fowls, by T. Till (original).
Holbein's Duchess of Milan (copy by Mr. Sephton).

2. The cash balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of March last was Rs. 352-5-3, which was reduced to Rs. 315-8-3 by the payment, after the close of the year, of a bill amounting to Rs. 236-13-3 for a frame for the last named picture. The only income of the committee consists of the yearly interest amounting to Rs. 366-9-4 on the sum invested, and it will, apparently, not be possible for some time to come to make any futher additions to the collection.

3. There is on space for additional pictures in the school-building. The part of the building used as a picture gallery and museum is badly lighted, and is very unsuitably situated for visitors who are very few as the place is practically unknown. It is desirable that a separate building should be erected for the purpose of an art museum, library, and picture gallery. It may be observed that there is an admirable site adjacent to the school-building which has always been reserved for this purpose.

4. Mr. J. M. Campbell, having gone to England on furlough, Mr. O. V. Muller, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Art Society, has been recently appointed to succeed him as a Member of the Committee by Government Resolution No. 1682, dated the 2nd ultimo. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, I.C.S., C.S.I., has resigned his appointment on the Committee.

MATHERAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged...	771
A friend (through Mr. Rustom K. R Cama)...	15
Baby Rustom (through Mr. M. Wadia)	10
Mr. Ardesir N. Gazdar	3
Total.....	799

From Devjibhoy Jamal, Esq., one bag of rice. From Ismail Kassum, Esq., two bags of rice for distribution amongst the poor.

The following subscriptions have been received for supplying warm blankets to the poor in Matheran:—

	Rs.
A Sympathiser	200
Mr. Talakchand Hokumchand	50
Mrs. S. D. Sassoon	15
Mr. Ramlal Nursee	10
Mr. S. Abraham	5
Mr. S. A. Nathan	5
Total.....	285

RUSTOM PESTANJI JEHANGIR.

Nov. 9th.

CRICKET.

DR. PAVRI'S TEAM VS. D. KANGA'S TEAM.

A MATCH was played, on Sunday last, between the above teams, and resulted in a win for the former by 24 runs. The pitch being bumpy, the wicket played very untrue. Dr. Pavri, who has lately returned from England, played correct cricket, putting 23 to his credit, and Daruwalla made 13. Of the latter, Kanga and Machlivalla, contributed 20 and 17 runs, respectively. Dr. Kapadia, the old tower of strength of the Parsees, played excellent cricket, and by constant practice can easily take a high place in the representative eleven. Raja, (S) fielded brilliantly on the long field, making three good catches. Writer, Bharucha and Chinoy bowled remarkably well. Panthaki and Metha acted as umpires. The total score of the two teams was 99 and 75, respectively.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE TANK BUNDER BURNING GROUND.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VS. ANANTA MADON AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this suit which was heard before him in September last. The plaintiffs asked that it may be declared that certain premises at Tank Bunder are vested in them on trust to allow the same to be used by the Hindu community as a place for the cremation of their dead and for the burial of deceased infants as mentioned in a conveyance of 24th September 1883; that the plaintiffs are entitled to build a wall of boundary fence round the premises; that the first and second defendants may be restrained by injunction from obstructing the plaintiffs in building the wall or boundary fence, and from interfering with the plaintiffs' exercise of their rights as owners of the premises; that it may be further declared that the defendants have no right or title to the premises as against the plaintiffs, and that they be ordered forthwith to give up possession of the portions of the premises occupied by them, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the Corporation; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Mr. K. J. Mantri, represented the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in the course of his judgment, said: The plaintiffs are the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay. They have sued the defendants regarding certain premises situate at Tank Bunder, which have for a very long time past been used as a place for cremation and burial by the Hindu community. (States the prayer of the plaint and the issues raised in the case.) It is not disputed that for a great number of years, the premises in the dispute have been used as a Hindu cremation and burial ground. Owing, however, to the rocky nature of the soil, the land appears to have been ill-suited for purposes of burial, and its condition seems to have become insanitary. Thereupon in October 1871, the Municipal Commissioner, under section 207 of Act 2 of 1865, published a notification in the *Gazette* to close it as a burial and burning ground. Then followed a correspondence between the grandfather of the first and second defendants and other Hindus and the Commissioner, who finally agreed to the premises being used for cremations, and subject to certain alterations to be carried out by the managers or Hindu inhabitants, for the burial of children. In 1873, with a view to the land being placed more effectually under municipal control, Government, by a resolution dated the 7th August, decided to make it over to the Corporation for the purpose of being used as a burning and burying ground for the Hindu community generally. In 1883, a conveyance was prepared to the above effect and the rights of Government were thus formally vested in the Corporation. The circumstances out of which this suit arose against the first and second defendants appear in the sixth paragraph of the plaint and are admitted as follows. (Reads the paragraph.) In the course of a very interesting argument, Mr. Macpherson contended that, though used by the Hindus for burning and burial the land was unoccupied within the meaning of section 24 of Bombay Act 2 of 1876, and that subject to the customary rights of the Hindus, which were preserved by the conveyance to the Corporation, the right of ownership in the soil belonged to Government prior to that conveyance. He further urged that, apart from that section, the Crown was the owner of all lands not vested in individuals, subject to such incorporeal hereditaments or rights of user as might be proved to be vested in public or private individuals. I think the argument is well founded. The learned counsel's statement of the general law is more clearly set forth in section 37 of Bombay Act 5 of 1879, applicable to the mofussil, which declares that "all lands wherever situated, which are not the property of individuals, or of aggregate of persons legally capable of holding property, and except in so far as any rights of such persons in or over the same, and except as may be otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, are and are hereby declared to be, with all rights in or over the same or appertaining thereto, the property of Government." But both this section and section 24 of Bombay Act 2 of 1876 appear to be merely declaratory and do not purport either to add to or to detract from pre-existing rights; and though the wording of section 24 of Act 2 of 1873, is not so explicit and comprehensive as that of section 37 of Act 5 of 1879, there seems no reason for supposing that the rights of Government in the soil are more restricted in the island of Bombay than in other parts of this Presidency. The history of the island given in Rogers vs. Nowrojee (4 Bombay H. C. R., p. 1) certainly does not suggest any such inference, nor does the language used by Sir Erskine Perry who in Hug vs. Leckie (Perrys' Oriental Cases, 416) laid down the law on the subject as follows: "In the island of Bombay, however, whatever may be the case elsewhere, there appears to be no doubt that all the soil of the island, which was not in private hands at the time of the cession, vested in the East India Company. The island belonged to a European power with whom the feudal laws as to landed property prevailed, and the Company also hold the island by feudal tenure from the Crown." I am inclined to think, then, that in determining whether the land was "unoccupied" within the meaning of section 24, we must consider the nature and intention of the user which is said to constitute occupation. Here it is quite evident that the Hindu community never claimed more than (1) a right to use the land for purposes of burning and burial, and (2) a right through their agents to manage it for such purposes. Subject to such claims, the land was, I think, unoccupied, and in so far as it was unoccupied, it was directly subject to section 24. The community claimed the right to use the land for certain purposes which might be described as easements if the right had depended on the possession of any dominant tenant, but which Mr. Macpherson described as incorporeal hereditaments inasmuch as the right was claimed irrespective of the possession of other property. But the evidence shows that the members of the community did not claim to use the land, or to possess any rights in the land except for one specific purpose. In that respect they were in a position analogous to that of persons claiming a right to use a public right of way or other public right over land. The exercise of their rights no doubt led to the construction of buildings, the enclosure of plots of ground, and even the excavation of stones; but all these acts of user were merely ancillary to the one purpose for which the use of the land was claimed. Whether an indeterminate body like the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay, or the Hindu inhabitants of certain districts in Bombay, could be owners of land or have rights over the soil other than such rights of user, as according to the English cases can be acquired by custom is a difficult question which it was not thought necessary to raise in argument. The decision in the Secretary of State vs. Mathu abai (I. L. R. 14, Bombay, 213) shows with what caution the rules of English law on this subject must be applied in this country. But to whatever origin the Hindu community's rights of cremation and burial in this land is to be ascribed, that right was fully recognised by the plaintiffs, when the grant makes them trustees for the public. Consequently it is not necessary so far as the right to use this land for cremation and burial is concerned, to consider the nature of its origin prior to the conveyance to the Corporation. But it is said that, in addition also to this right of the Hindu public to burning and burial in the land the first defendant personally or other persons as agents of the community, have the customary rights to manage the land such as to exclude the Government or the Corporation from the right to manage it. I will first deal with the claims of the first defendant. (Comments upon the facts and evidence.) Consequently I think the plaintiffs are entitled to the injunction against the first and second defendands which they seek. Mr. Russell for the defendants put in some documents showing that the Port Trust left the management to Mr. Madan Krishnajee and other Hindus; but these papers are of little use, as they also show that the ground was outside the limits of the Port Trust lands. He also relied on the fact that Madan had taken the fruits of the date trees and given quarrying leases, but his right to do these acts seems never to have been admitted. No arguments were advanced on the issue of limitation. (His Lordship framed his findings on the issues and gave a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of the prayer of the plaint.) Under the circumstances, I do not think I ought to make any order as to costs, having regard to the position of the parties and the fact that till very recently no claim was put forward by Government or the Corporation to control the management.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

BARBARA J. DAWES VS. ARTHUR RICHARD DAWES AND ANOTHER.

The petitioner in this case, Mrs. Barbara Jessie Dawes, sued for a dissolution of her marriage with the respondent on the ground that he had committed incestuous adultery with her unmarried sister, Margaret Macfarren, formerly his assistant matron of the Byculla Schools. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent.

The parties were married at Christ Church, Byculla, in February 1889, three children having been born, of which only one was now surviving, who was at present in the St. Peter's Schools. The respondent, an inspector in the Municipal Health Department, had lived happily with his wife down to 1892, but on various occasions between that date and the beginning of the present year, he was stated to have committed adultery with the petitioner's younger sister, Mrs. Dawes on one occasion during the night missed her husband from her bed-room and found him in the co-respondent's bed-room. The latter subsequently became *enceinte*, whereupon the petitioner left her husband and had been compelled to seek employment.

The evidence of Mrs. Dawes and other witnesses having been recorded, his Lordship gave a decree *nisi* in favour of the petitioner for a dissolution of marriage with the custody of the surviving child. He also made an order for the payment of alimony for the petitioner at Rs. 35 monthly, together with Rs. 10 per month for the maintenance of the child. The respondent was ordered to bear the costs of the suit.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·919	Calm	1	81·6	58·2	65	...	0·05	+0·04
Sirsa.....	29·993	E	2	87·3	58·3	50	...	...	...
Delhi	30·001	Calm	1	85·7	57·3	39	...	...	...
Agra	30·016	Calm	2	89·5	60·9	55	...	...	...
Cawnpore ...	29·996	WSW	1	90·3	62·4	47	...	...	...
Allahabad...	29·998	Calm	1	92·6	60·4	61	...	...	—0·04
Jhansi.....	30·0 9	ENE	1	93·6	65·2	43	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad..	29·962	Calm	1	90·5	64·1	54	...	...	...
Karachi	29·957	WNW	5	92·3	72·0	81	...	...	—0·07
Jaypore	30·012	NNE	3	92·1	62·1	43	...	...	—0·02
Ajmere	30·035	C	1	90·4	57·7	61	...	...	—0·02
Deesa	29·943	ENE	6	98·8	63·5	36	...	...	—0·03
Ahmedabad	29·929	C	1	96·2	68·6	51	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·939	W	1	93·0	66·9	57	...	...	...
Rajkot.....	29·948	C	2	98·4	65·9	70	...	...	—0·16
Veraval	29·927	NW	4	88·1	68·3	54	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·997	ENE	4	92·3	63·7	35	...	...	—0·04
Indore.....	29·953	Calm	1	91·7	59·1	38	...	...	—0·10
Saugor	...	SSE	1	89·8	66·1	28	...	...	—0·10
Jabulpore ...	30·022	SE	1	89·4	55·9	55	...	...	—0·16
Hoshangabad.....	30·001	NE	2	93·3	61·7	47	...	...	—0·23
Khandwa ..	29·980	SE	2	94·2	60·1	45	...	...	—0·14
Raipur	29·992	Calm	2	90·3	62·7	51	...	...	—0·40
Nagpur	29·998	Calm	3	91·8	63·6	58	...	...	—0·59
Amraoti	29·998	SE	6	93·0	64·2	42	...	...	—0·23
Akola	29·973	ENE	4	94·9	67·6	41	...	...	—0·34
Surat	29·937	N	L	94·2	71·5	67	...	...	—0·11
Malegaon ...	29·975	NNW	4	94·4	61·9	78	...	...	—0·33
Bombay....	29·919	N	8	92·5	76·7	74	...	...	—0·49
Poona	29·951	SE	6	94·0	63·4	36	...	...	—0·72
Ahmednagar	29·973	Calm	4	92·3	60·5	64	...	...	...
Aurangabad.....	29·972	Calm	3	93·9	64·7	33	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	29·953	NE	4	94·8	67·5	41	...	...	—0·95
Satnagar ...	29·901	ENE	3	95·4	72·9	42	...	...	—0·43
Belgaum	29·918	ESE	17	89·2	63·9	44	...	...	—1·54
Goa	29·999	E	7	92·0	74·9	69	...	...	...
Karwar	29·930	E	4	91·3	69·5	84	...	...	—1·83
Mangalore..	29·898	ESE	3	94·8	72·9	53	...	...	—1·78
Calicut	29·880	E	7	93·2	72·5	73	...	...	—2·73
Cochin	29·873	NE	M	91·8	76·1	76	...	0·37	—3·09
Bangalore..	29·949	ENE	12	84·3	61·4	58	...	...	—2·09
Secunderabad.....	29·969	E	5	91·6	68·4	68	...	...	—1·24
Masulipatam.	29·958	NNE	6	90·5	74·1	87	...	...	—4·85
Bellary	29·959	SE	4	93·2	65·2	52	...	...	—1·24
Cuddapah....	29·953	NE	L	93·1	72·7	67	...	...	—1·90
Madras	29·920	NNW	7	89·5	70·9	73	...	0·21	—4·02
Colombatore.	29·945	E	2	89·4	67·3	86	...	...	—1·45
Trichinopoly	29·901	NNE	4	92·5	74·9	63	...	0·52	—1·53
Negapatam..	29·875	NW	15	87·0	74·9	90	...	2·66	—3·07
Colombo.....	29·846	NNE	5	90·5	75·0	83	0·04	3·12	—1·34
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Hoshangabad and Jubalpore, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradiants are moderate to Slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 9° in excess of the mean of the season over nearly the whole country, and the minimum in very large excess in Sind, and at Lahore and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 57° at Delhi. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Karwar, Rajkot, Ajmere, Karachi and Allahabad, and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Cownpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Cochin, Banglore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The isobars indicate that the weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam or Colombo in the Bay is squally, rainy and unsettled and a small depression appears to exist there. The weather on and off the South Coromandel Coast and Ceylon is in an unsettled condition, and rain in local showers is probable in Ceylon and at and in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. The abnormal chart shows the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf, which the weather is squally, rainy and unsettled. This disturbance is moving eastwards and, as the nigats are excessively hot in Sind and at Lahore and Sirsa, a father fall of barometer is likely in Sind where the weather is inclined to become squally and still more cloudy. Conditions are becoming favourable for local scattered rain in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and the North-West Provinces.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Monday.—Pressure changes are slight except in Sind, where the barometer has fallen briskly. Pressure is decreasing steadily though slightly in the extreme south and gradients are becoming somewhat steeper in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. The winds are very little changed, but the force is rising somewhat in the south and the directions are drawing towards north-east along parts of the Madras Coast. The mean temperature remains low in Bengal and excessive elsewhere. There the rainfall is even less than on the previous day and is confined entirely to Lower Burma and Ceylon. Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Trincomalee and Colombo report light showers. The continued fall of the barometer in Ceylon and the shift of wind towards N. E. on the Madras Coast are changes which appear to give promise of rain shortly in Southern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th November, 1896.
Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..... inches	29·892
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of 100 saturation	72
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..... degrees	92·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	76·3
General Directions of wind	NNW, N, NE., NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	172

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 27TH OCTOBER TO 2ND NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, Bombay—440 bales cotton for transhipment to Antwerp, 116 cwt wool unpressed, 6,070 cwt wheat, 2,234 cwt linseed, 610 cwt rice, and 238 corges skins.

Kaverri s, Bombay—3,120 cwt wheat, 1,150 cwt rice.

Bahaduri s, Aden—1,120 cwt gunpowder.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool—28 bales cotton, 3,701 bales wool, 2,000 cwt wheat, 2,572 cwt bones, and 1,070 lbs tea.

Braikes—Sofe s, Marseilles—305 bales cotton, 300 corges skins, 936 corges hide, 24,099 cwt bones and 20 lbs tea.

Bahaduri s, Bombay—550 lbs gingellyseed for transhipment to Aden, 10,814 cwt wheat, and 703 cwt jowari.

Hochheimer s, Hamburg—393 bales cotton, 22,940 cwt rapeseed, 200 corges hide.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, 45 pieces grey goods, foreign 919 pieces white goods foreign 522 pieces prints foreign.

Den of Airlie s, London—70 pieces prints foreign.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—86,430 pieces grey goods foreign 110,261 pieces white goods foreign 108,893 pieces prints foreign 1 cwt copper, 2 cwts yellow metal.

Hochheimer s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—6,766 cwt steel.

Purulia s Bombay—625 pieces prints Indian.

Dwarka s, Bombay—1,505 pieces grey goods foreign, 4,573 pieces grey goods Indian, 125 pieces white goods foreign, 3,907 pieces prints foreign, 7 pieces prints Indian, 2,300 lbs grey yarns foreign, 2,400 lbs grey yarns Indian.

Bahaduri s, Bombay, 1,580 pieces grey pieces foreign, 1,400 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,050 pieces

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date referred to Reuter's telegrams of the same day containing commercial and financial news, and no later intelligence is since to hand through the same channel.

We now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	368,000	183,000	396,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	142,000	64,000	123,000
" Continent	90,000	97,000	152,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2 620,000	1,796,000	2,606,000
" exports to U. K. do.	855,000	432,000	693,000
" " to Continent do.	651,000	483,000	812,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,100,000	909,000	1,003,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,280,000	3,344,070	3,532,290
" " Surats	157,000	141,990	156,220

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	418,000	912,140	459,610
" London	10,000	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	340,000	195,000	388,000
East Indian "	17,000	9,000	10,000
Total ...	825,000	1,122,140	1,066,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 17-32d.	4 23-32d.	3 1-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 25-32d.	4 1-16d.	2¼d.
Difference ...	¾d.	21-32d.	17-32d.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	5,16,704
" " Branches	Dec.	9,49,698
Other "	"	28,68,761
Government Securities	Inc.	17,341
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans on Govt.	Dec.	4,14,332
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	11,39,389
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	86,137
Cash	Dec.	19,83,476

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day covers only three days out of the past week, the Bank having been closed for the others for the *Dewali* holidays, the figures in the present Return show more movement than has been noticeable in the two previous weeks, the cash Balance having diminished by some 19¾ lakhs, at 110¼ lakhs; while in Trade Requirements there was last week a net increase of over 12¾ lakhs, due to withdrawals from Private deposits amounting to 28¼ lakhs, counterbalanced to the extent of 15¾ lakhs by a material decrease in Loans, and a considerable falling off in Bills discounted.

The market meantime has been becoming more denuded of Money and the condition approaching stringency and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have this afternoon advanced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent. per annum.

COTTON has been steady here to-day with rather more business reported, but with prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 700 bales of ready New Bengal, at Rs. 174; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, consisting of 400 old Barsee, at Rs. 195; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 172; and Jalna, at Rs. 184; and of new ready stuff 250 Bengal, at Rs. 166-78; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 202 per candy.

The telegrams from the districts to hand this morning report little news regardiug the Cotton crop. Arrivals were increasing slowly at the district marts in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, but had become free in the Dhulia district of the latter; at Broach the crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather, the plants being in flour, and showing bolls, as they were also in most of the districts of the Dhollera circle. It is reported from Bhownuggur, however, that the plants in that district are seriously damaged by drought.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,110 bales.
Wheat	5,250 cwts.
Linseed	822 "
Rapeseed	8,088 "
Gingellyseed	3,131 "
Castorseed	3,420 "
Rice	15,426 "

WHEAT has been a firm market again to-day, and prices have advanced one to two annas per cwt. to our quotations below, only a moderate business, however, having been reported.

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	6	2	3 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	6	1	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	6	2	0 "
Red Delhi	"	6	0	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	6	6	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	5	14	0 "
Hard Red	"	6	0	0 "

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the market having been steady in tone, and prices all unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations, which, however, are more or less nominal in the absence of fresh transactions.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm this morning at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Thereafter, Calcutta rates coming firmer caused the market here to advance, and business was done at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Wire Transfer and Demand, while 1s. 3½d. was the rate for three months' sight Merchants' Bills. A considerable business was reported to have been done by the Bazaar, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.	do.
Francs 3 do.	1'06½ to 1'01	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents receded to 101 5-16 for Money and 101 3-16 for Account, rallying, however, towards the close, and leaving off 1-8th per cent higher. Par has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—Nothing has been doing in this market to-day, and quotations are all unchanged.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet,
Good Dhollera 3 25-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols 109⅝
3 per cent. Rentes 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 13-16
Bar Silver 30

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

Orient Mail steamer Ophir, from Suez, arrived.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 7th November, compared with the Statement of 31st October, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 31. Rs.	Nov. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,37,866	52,54,570
Do. do. at Branches	29,09,272	19,68,574
Other Deposits	3,15,80,131	2,87,11,370
Post Bills	2,863	3,863
Credits, undrawn	21,34,391	19,58,861
Rs...	5,73,65,531	5,38,97,243
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,08,65,929	1,08,83,340
Other authorised Securities	40,15,707	40,15,707
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	55,00,138	54,95,57
Loans do. do.	95,45,944	91,28,712
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,35,99,873	1,24,30,483
Dead Stock	4,11,475	4,11,492
Stamps and Stationery	24,074	24,051
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	3,36,760	4,84,897
Cash	1,30,03,462	1,10,22,986
Rs...	5,73,65,531	5,38 97,243

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEKOR—November 9, at 10-30 a.m., at her family residence in Old Mody Street, Bombay, Jekorbai, wife of Mr. Purbhoodas Jeevandas, Share and Stock Broker. Deeply regretted by her husband and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POYNDER—November 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Major C E. Poynder, of a daughter.
SARKIES—November 1, at Narayanganj, the wife of of A. M. Sarkies, of a daughter.
YUILLE—November 6, at 5, London Street, the wife of Herbert B. Yuille, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GUILFORD—GRIENWOOD—November 4, at St. Thomas's C. M. S. Mission Church, Tara Taran, the Rev. E. Guilford, C. M. S., to Elizabeth Rose Grienwood, of C. E. Z. M. S., eldest daughter of the late G. A. Grienwood, Esq., Beacon Hill, Martlesham, Suffolk, England.

DEATHS.

BAKER—November 1, at Deesa, Rajputana, Mrs. E. H. Baker, widow of the late John Garland Baker, Esq., of Maha-gazette, Newara Eliya, Ceylon.
WHYMPER—November 4, at Gora Gully, Elizabeth Priscilla, widow of the late H. J. Whymper, Esq., C. I. E.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

A THOUSAND pages of small print in two volumes give the minutes of evidence and numerous appendices presented to Parliament as the first report of the Indian Expenditure Commission, presided over by Lord Welby. The evidence is divided into three heads; the financial machinery of the Government of India, which is described in great detail by highly competent witnesses; the progress of expenditure; and the apportionment of the expenditure in which both Great Britain and India are interested. The apportionment of expenditure is the matter on which Parliament and the country desired authoritative informations, and it was with the view to obtain that information that the Royal Commission was appointed in May 1895 by the Government then in office. But the evidence on this crucial matter occupies but 145 of the 530 pages forming the first volume. It will doubtless be considerably supplemented by the evidence still to be taken. At the close of Lord Wolseley's evidence, taken at the twenty-ninth sitting, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, feeling it necessary to controvert that distinguished officer's opinion that England having made India what she is, India should pay every farthing of the expenditure England incurs for her good, wished to ask the question "whether England has not done the greatest possible material injury to India? Is it so, or is it not?" Lord Welby observed that Mr. Naoroji could himself give evidence expressing his own views; a suggestion which was at once accepted. Mr. Naoroji stated that he would give evidence; but explained that Lord Wolseley having made a statement that ought to be controverted at once, he was obliged to intervene, lest it might be thought that he acquiesced in it. Lord Welby stated that it was very desirable that Mr. Naoroji should have the opportunity of laying his views before the Commission. If the other thirteen members also come forward themselves and give evidence, the Expenditure Commission will have to considerably extend its sittings. Mr. W. S. Caine, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. George Curzon, Mr. Leonard Courtney, could fill many interesting pages with their views. But then none of the other Royal Commissioners took Lord Wolseley's uncompromising and strongly expressed views to heart so much as the former honourable member for Central Finsbury, though they were by no means remiss in expressing dissent from some of them. Even Mr. Caine intervened to cover the present Commander-in-Chief's plank from the guerilla assaults of the Member for India who wanted to extract from him opinions on a statement which he proposed to read with a view to propound questions based on it. Mr. Caine called attention to the fact that a military witness was an expert, and should only be examined on specific points within his cognizance. It is fair to acknowledge that the famous and highly indiscreet statement that the Native troops could not be opposed to French or German soldiers was elicited or provoked by a rather harassing cross-examination, in which Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Noaroji bore their part.

No military witness can be expected to come through such an ordeal with entire equanimity. To be stormed at with shot and shell is a trifle to being pelted with sharp pebbles at short distance. Even the somewhat rash assertion that roused so much patriotic indignation in the heart of our Bombay worthy was made in the course of a long heckling at the practised hands of Sir William Wedderburn. Being blindly asked whether it would not be a relief to England—apart from the loss of the connection with India—if she did not own India inasmuch as she would not then have to keep up the large army which costs so much, the witness was ill-advised enough to answer: "If we did not own India, it would make a great difference to India, because all its happiness and greatness depend upon its connection with England." "Yes," said Sir William, "but then for purposes of defence India would not require British troops if she did not belong to us?" We do not send troops to foreign countries," retorted the witness: "India would then be a foreign country." "And for the purposes of defence she would naturally employ her own subjects as her troops?" That was too much for Lord Wolseley's patience, and he briskly replied: "Well, you talk of a condition of things that never has existed, so it is difficult to follow you, because there never was an India until we made it. You talk of India as if it had been a United Power of itself, and it never was." He declined to admit that India was a United Power under the Mogul Emperors; there were still independent provinces—Maharashta to wit. Then Sir William showed what he was really driving at: "The point that I wish to see is whether some principle can be laid down by which we could distinguish between the army necessary for the home defence of India, and the Army necessary to keep up the connection with this country!" To which the reply was, that if India were quite separate, she could degenerate into a sort of bear garden. "You are referring to an India that never has existed and never can exist." Sir William explained that the assumption of separation has not existed and never can exist, but that what he desired was to get at the saving to India if instead of British officers and soldiers she had to employ exclusively native officers and soldiers. Lord Wolseley failed to follow that line of thought; against whom were the native officers and men to defend India, and against what? Sir James Peile asked the pertinent question, whether an Indian force could perform for India the services which the British army performs for India. The answer was that it certainly could not. Sir William Wedderburn with characteristic persistence returned to "the point." "What I want to understand is the difference between the cost of the Home military defence of India and the cost of maintaining the connection with Great Britain?" Lord Wolseley replied that he had just answered the same question put in another form; there is no possibility of creating a native army that would do for India what the British army does. No amount of native troops could replace or make up for the British garrison. Lord Welby crossed the "ts" by the remark "the real answer is the Mutiny; we have had it once and seen what came of it," a view of the matter in which the harassed witness cordially concurred. Mr. Caine, who had intervened once or twice to put Sir William Wedderburn's innuendo in a slightly different form, now ventured on a different line of attack. "May I ask you a question Lord Wolseley; you have a high opinion of the efficiency of the Indian cavalry, have you not?" The answer was that the witness has a high opinion of all the Indian troops. But when asked whether he thought the Indian cavalry equal to any cavalry" in the world, he replied, "No, certainly not." "For fighting qualities?" "No." "Are they equal to our own?" "No; certainly not; nor to the French cavalry, nor to the German cavalry; and, if they were, we should not be able to hold India."

Mr. Caine was not going to accept the dictum of a mere military officer, however experienced, on such a point, and he said so point blank: "I do not agree with you there. Do you think we could safely discontinue sending British Cavalry to India?" No; Lord Wolseley did not think so; he concurred with Sir Donald Steward that it is a question for the Indian Government. He did not approve Mr. Caine's further suggestion that it would be safe to give up sending British Cavalry to India if replaced with an equal number of British Infantry; there is quite as small a force of British Cavalry in India as is safe; it is an absolute requirement. Nor did he think British regiments could be advantageously replaced by regiments of Eurasians. "I saw one Eurasian regiment, and I never saw a more wretched, useless, or miserable body in my life. I saw them during the Mutiny; they would not fight; they were always grumbling, they did nothing." Then, Mr. Naoroji took up the running: "Our object in this Commission is to ascertain what apportionment should be charged to each country in which both are interested. You say that England has done so much for India, that India must pay every farthing. Now, let me read you a short statement." Lord Wolseley at once took alarm, and protested that he could not answer anything connected with the political condition of India. He came there to give evidence on military matters, and could only answer purely military questions. "If you are prepared or will not answer—?" "It is not a question of will not," said the hopless witness; but he was afraid that the reading of an essay or some problem would be of no use to him, and he could not give any valuable answer to it. Then followed the suggestion that the questioner should give his views as a witness instead of conveying them in a series of questions founded on a short statement. The shorthand writer's notes show that Field Marshall Lord Wolseley was very much in the position of a bear beset by quick and agile foes on the 29th July last, when he was goaded into making sundry reflections on the capacity of the Indian cavalry to meet the best European cavalry on their own ground. He did not, as was wrongly supposed, gratuitously libel the whole native army of India, to whose high efficiency he bore willing testimony, in striking contrast to the unmeasured approbrium heaped on a luckless regiment of Eurasians. Mr. Caine must share with the Commander-in-Chief whatever measure of reprehension attaches to the words of apparent disparagement which fell from the latter in the heat of what might almost be called debate on that hot summer's day. Had the ex-Member for Bradford been less pugnacious in affirming that the cavalry of his preference is the best of all possible cavalry, and capable of crossing sabres with the cuirassiers of the Guard, a Field Marshall might not have been tempted to say in his haste that they are not quite equal to the best. When the Prince Regent, who fancied himself as an authority on cavalry, quite as much as Mr. Caine himself, and firmly believed that he led a charge at Waterloo, asked the Duke of Wellington, whether the British Cavalry was not out and out the best in the world, that Field Marshal replied: "The French Cavalry, Sir, are very fine!" And so are the Indian Cavalry.

THE cotton season has already commenced here, and consignments of Bengals and also Oomras are coming in, though not to any large extent at present. The export demand is slack, especially to Europe. This is owing in the first place to the exceptionally early crop in America, the stocks shipped from and remaining at the American ports being far in advance of those at the corresponding period of any previous season. The demand from India is also checked by the rise in exchange, and the consequent enhancement of gold payments to this country. Yesterday 1s. 3 1-16d. was quoted for telegraphic transfers, this being the highest rate reached since January 8, 1894. From Japan also the demand is limited as the stocks are fairly good, thanks to the unprecedented shipments from this port in the early part of the year. As to the outturn of the crop throughout India no very definite forecast can be given. There is still a chance that rain may fall and considerably improve the position. The Bengals are not likely to be far below the average. Oomras include the crop in the Berars and parts of Hyderabad, and there is perhaps no part of the Empire in regard to which it is more difficult to obtain reliable information. The official returns are belated and inconclusive, and have been shown year by year to be under the estimate. This is largely due to the fact that much of the cotton known as Berars is not grown there, but comes from other districts. The construction of the long-talked-of railway from Hyderabad to Aurungabad would do a great deal to relieve the uncertainty by facilitating the collection of information and statistics. The Khandeish crop is fairly good in quality and of good colour; but is deficient in quantity. Careful estimates speak of a 12 anna crop. At present it is too early to pronounce on the Broach crop and the Gujerat and Kathiawar crops generally, since so much depends upon the weather of the next few weeks. Three years ago the crop was in excellent condition up to Christmas time, but by the 15th February the outturn had diminished by 200,000 bales on the original estimate owing to the heavy dews and the absence of wind. Generally speaking the Gujerat crops cannot be estimated with accuracy until the middle of February. The outturn in Rajputana is expected to be rather larger than usual—this being an exception to the general anticipation of a less than average yield. In the Southern Maratha country and Southern India generally cotton has only just been sown, so that no estimate can be formed, but the continued drought of the last three weeks or so is certain to tell against the germination of the seed. It may be anticipated that the area will be somewhat above the average, as it is the custom of the ryot to sow as large a part of his land as he can with the crop which in the previous year paid him best. Last season the good outturn combined with the brisk demand made cotton a very profitable crop, and it is doubtless being largely run on this year. The official estimates of the area under cultivation throughout India are looked upon by business men as almost worthless. There are no doubt some difficulties in the way of improving the official estimates of the Indian crops, but they are not of such a nature as to defy concentrated and carefully planned efforts on the part of the Agricultural Department to surmount them. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has on more than one occasion complained of the slipshod methods now in vogue in forming estimates of crops, and we are glad to learn that the Madras Chamber has also taken the question up. There is no doubt that an official so keenly alive to the commercial interests of the country as the Director-General of Statistics would cordially co-operate in any efforts in this direction that the Agricultural Department may put forth. In view of the active commercial competition of the age the least the Government can do in assisting the trade of the country, is to place reliable crop statistics and estimates within the reach of those whom they concern.

AN instructive paper for the perusal of the Anthropological Society is furnished by the "Far East," a magazine published by a Japanese vernacular newspaper office, treating of the subject of suicide in Japan. In that country it is considered no disgrace for a man to take his own life; nor is it a sin for a man to appear unbidden before his Maker. As the chief point in the teaching of Buddhism is future salvation, so some ignorant men and women, misapprehending the teaching, try to escape from this world as soon as possible by self-murder in order to secure future happiness and peace. This idea, we are told by the writer, Mr. Kure Bunso, together with the influence of religion and the dauntless character of the people, "tends to increase the number of suicides. Moreover, there are noted men who have done good deeds who have died in this manner; hence people naturally come to think of suicide as a manly way of dying, rather than as an act of cowardice and shame." It appears from the tables that during the five years, 1890-94 inclusive, the average number of suicides among male Japanese was 4,606 per annum, and among the women 2,822·4, the combined ratio being 181 per million, a much longer proportion than is found in European countries, whilst women suicides are proportionately more numerous in Japan than elsewhere. An analysis of the returns of the quinquennial period Mr. Bunso deals with, shows that 10,049 of the men and 6,782 of the women committed suicide through "madness or aberration of mind"; 5,338 men and 1,986 women through "distress or grief regarding means of living or some misfortune"; 2,610 men and 1,674 women through "bodily suffering (sickness)"; 781 men and 1,107 women through "love and affection." No less than 1,036 men and 363 women put an end to their existencee through "remorse and shame"; 411 men and 668 women through "disagreement with family anxiety for the future"; 221 men and 181 women through "weak-mindedness"; 261 men and 34 women through "loss of fortune or debt"; 287 men and 60 women through "fear of the discovery of crime and punishment"; 120 men and 96 women through "melancholy"; 33 men and 36 women through "distress for misconduct of husband or son"; 20 men and 28 women through "grief for death of parent or husband or wife, &c." The returns show that 33 men and 50 women committed suicide through "censure of parent or employer"; seven men and 38 women "on account of divorce;" two men and 76 women through "seduction"; 18 men and 21 females "on account of physical defects"; two men and 43 women through "dislike of marriage"; 327 men and 237 women through "other causes"; and 1,467 men and 586 women for "unknown reasons." Mr. Bunso also analyses the ages of the suicides, and shows the bulk of them to be between twenty and forty. The fact that the total number of women suicides is smaller than

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Since Mr. McKinley's election to the Presidentship, many factories are working overtime. Mills employing 100,000 men have re-opened, and there is a marked increase in the demand for wool and cotton.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

GRAIN RIOT AT SHOLAPORE.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

MILITARY CALLED FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHOLAPORE, Nov. 9.

The feeling of uneasiness which has taken possession of the populace for some time past has now culminated in a serious riot, resulting in four lives being lost and six others being seriously wounded. The wounded are lying in dangerous condition. On Sunday morning a crisis was reached, when about six or seven thousand famine-stricken attacked the grain-dealers' shops and looted about fifteen hundred bags of juari, the staple food of the natives. The police promptly came on the scene, but all their endeavours to pacify the rioters and induce them to disperse were futile. Persuasion failed to bring the people to reason. The police had to ultimately fire with the above result. The firing dispersed the rioters, but the excitement is intense, and the fury of the people suffering from hunger might again break out into open rebellion.

It may be stated that Sholapore has an extensive area of cultivable soil on which juari is chiefly grown. The Ekruk lake, which is at a distance of three miles, is about seven miles in circumference, and from it irrigation is carried out. This time juari crop has entirely failed, and the price has risen to an unprecedented extent. If is now at about ten rupees yer maund, instead of one rupee as in ordinary times. Hence the acute distress prevailing.

POONA, Nov. 9.

News has been received in Poona of a serious grain riot having occurred yesterday. From the facts it appears that the inhabitants broke out into open rioting between two and three in the afternoon. Mr. Thatcher, Superintendent of Police, with several sepoys, was soon on the spot. The mob on seeing the police in a great number got excited and assaulted the Superintendent, who was hurt badly. One of the rioters struck him a serious blow on the head, but luckily it did not hurt him. He, however, shot the man dead. Railway Volunteers were called out to assist in restoring order, and messages for further assistance were wired in different directions. A party of fifty men of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, under the command of Captain Baker, left, this evening, for Sholapore. It is also reported that other four men were killed, but this requires confirmation. The men took fifty rounds of ball ammunition per rifle and equipage.

The Native community in Bombay was, yesterday, startled at the news of the grain riot at Sholapore. The particulars received are subject to verification. Exaggerated reports spread through the town like wild fire, and the subject was the topic of conversation in the bazaars. The scarcity of rain, which in itself was a bad augury, has brought about with it a train of calamities. Crops have failed; and grain-dealers have put up the prices of articles of food. Fodder is destroyed and cattle are starving. Taking advantage of this situation, which in itself is grave, people who have no avocations to follow, have already taken to looting. In our paper of Tuesday last we referred to the situation at Sholapore as being one causing grave anxiety to the authorities. Hundreds of weavers and their wives and children were reported to have given up work because they thought that the wages they got were not sufficient to keep their body and soul to gether, especially after a hard toil for the day in these times of scarcity. The weavers with their families were wandering in different directions to find food and clothing. Throughout the Deccan the time was considered very critical, cattle were reported to be dying in hundreds, and it was considered high time for Government to throw open its pastures by way of affording relief.

Sholapore is the largest town in the Deccan next to Poona, and has a population of about 68,000. It is the head-quarters of the Collectorate. There is a large railway population and extensive railway workshops. Weaving is carried on to a large extent, and it was chiefly among the class of weavers that the distress prevailed. Most of the labourers working on arms and pastures were this year thrown out of employment owing to the scarcity of rain and failure of crops, and these people have also no means of subsistence. An outbreak has been feared for some time past; and on Sunday last the famine-stricken people attacked the grain-dealers' shops and looted the contents. The mob was joined by some budmashes in the hope of getting good booty. The Police Superintendent came on the scene promptly, and ordered the mob to disperse, but his warning was discarded. The police were outnumbered by the looters, who openly defied the authorities and continued their depredations. It is alleged that ultimately the Police Superintendent ordered them to fire on the excited mob in self-defence. Four persons are said to have been killed and six seriously wounded, while several others have been slightly injured. Some of the grain-dealers fared badly at the hands of the mob. Some policemen were also pounced upon and roughly handled by the looters. There is general excitement in the town. The Marwaree money-lenders and grain-dealers, whose shops are looted, have fled for their lives. Business has come to a standstill. People refuse to stir out, they confine themselves to their houses, and lock themselves up in their rooms. The police have made several arrests. The town is now taken possession of by the Railway Volunteers, and a detachment from Poona has been wired for.

SCARCITY AT BARSI.

LOOTING IN THE BAZAAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, Nov. 8.

His Excellency the Governor has been requested by wire to open relief works. No practical steps have yet been taken. Prices have risen to four seers. Retail dealers were looted to-day. Great excitement prevails.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 9.

All Hyderabad, including the Resident, turned out to witness the finale of the Polo Tournament, this afternoon, between the 4th Hussars and the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. The struggle was far costly, and the artistic trophy was presented by his Highness the Nizam. The game was keen and intensly exciting, both teams having played their level best. The Contingent held out magnificently to the last. Two of the natives practically fastened on to the ball from the first to the fourth chukkar, but Churchill and Lafone, of the Hussars, had them pretty safe in the stampede for the posts, and as the Contingent triumphed, the Hussars doubled theirs, with the result that the cup was won by the Hussars by seven goals and six subsidiaries to the Contingent's four goals and two subsidiaries.

Mrs. Plowden presented the cup to the victors, who were lustily cheered by the dense crowd. Cheers also were raised for the Nizam's Minister, Mrs. Plowden, and for the losers, who played up so pluckily and well. The sides were the same as formerly.

NAGPUR NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

We hear that three lakhs have been sanctioned in connection with the scarcity in these provinces, and that arrangements will be made to start relief-works at once. The municipalities should also add their quota to this grant, and with private subscriptions no doubt much will be done to give relief to the famine-stricken population. The worst is expected from the beginning of next year.

Mrs. J. Ismay has returned from England, and there is no doubt that there will be a number of ladies here during the next three months or so. I hear that it is being arranged to have a fancy dress ball during this month, and we feel sure that others will follow. During Mrs. J. Ismay's absence the station was somewhat dull.

I hear that some changes are likely to take place in the General and Revenue branches of the Secretariat office, details of which are *sub rosa*. It is likely that those drawing big pay will be placed on the retired list, and young men who are competent will get promotion, which they have been looking for and have been disappointed.

The boys' and girls' guilds combined got up a pipnic at Telenkerry on Wednesday last. In lieu of tongas the arms carts of the Volunteer Corps were borrowed for the occasion to convey the children to and fro to Telenkerry. Youngters preferred these carts to tongas, and it was great fun to see them being packed up like sardines. A very pleasant day was spent, and Dr. Fraser was out all day and enjoyed the picnic.

We are glad to state that Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, who had been successful in raising subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken people that are coming into Nagpur, has circulated a subscription list among the European community in the civil station with the good result that about Rs. 2,000 has been collected. If every Ward member follows Mr. Dadabhoy's example, much good can be done by them in their respective circles in relief of the poor.

Persons who have come into the station from the villages on account of the present scarcity are becoming a nuisance at the bungalows, and it is not their fault, being compelled to beg from want and starvation. Some arrangements might be made by the Municipality or police to send them to such places where grain or food is being distributed and something should be done about accommodation for them as they are to be seen everywhere lying under trees at nights. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements must be looked to before any epidemic breaks out.

Children are to be seen left in a nullah or ditch deserted by their parents. Some charitable person on seeing a child thus situated removes it from pity to this house. The parents find this out, but bide their time for a few days till the child is strong enough to be moved about and then claim their child to expose it in view of getting charity, not being able or inclined to work themselves. It would be well when children are thus found that they should be sent to the work-house, but the question is where is the place for the accommodation of such waifs and strays.

We shall have some amusements, &c., during this month. Tennis tournaments commenced at the club on Monday last. A shooting match between a team of the N. V. R. and B. N. R., and on the 23rd instant the Gymkhana races will take place. There are to be five events and several horses and ponies will run in each race. Mr. Smith, agent, Bank of Bengal, is the honorary secretary, and he being fond of sport, racing, &c., himself, we feel sure will do his best, and the meetings will be as successful as under his predecessor's management. Mr. Warren will, no doubt, be missed very much. The course is in thorough good order, and as there are many ponies and horses in Kamptee the entries will be good.

A correspondent writes:—During these hard times of famine where the daily labourer can hardly pay for the daily food for himself and family one would have thought that in the B. N. R. Workshops compensation for dearness of provisions would be granted, but on the contrary it was, I believe, recommended that the services of nearly the majority of those employed by daily wages should be dispensed with, which would have thrown a couple of hundred on the wide world and to the "Relief-works." Fortunately there is that just and sympathetic officer, Mr. Wynne, the agent, who would not accept such a recommendation, and has directed that the men work for six instead of eight hour's daily. Blessings are showered on him for having given them half-a-loaf which is better than no bread at all. I wonder if Mr. Wynne ordered that the highly paid permanent officials be put on half-pay, which would be just, as there is a decrease of work, if they would like it. The poor always suffer."

The Chief Commissioner and his secretaries are expected early next week, and is very likely that Mr. Lyall will remain in the station for a fortnight or three weeks, during which time he will be very busy in connection with the famine-stricken population, who are pouring in, and arranging for relief-works, &c. The poor expect that his first good act in this direction will be in consultation with the grain-dealers to have grain sold cheaper than it is at present, and which is alarming the people the more in consequence of the disappointment of no rain during Dewali which was expected. Now the distress will increase daily, and there is much anxiety as to the future. As the Government will not interfere with the free-trade policy it will be compelled to purchase or import grain and sell at reduced rate to save the millions who otherwise will die from starvation and epidemics which result in famine-stricken places.

There was a little stir in the station on Tuesday morning as the N. V. R. Corps marched down to the Railway station, one-hundred strong, the band playing, to form a guard-of-honor for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who came in by the mail of that morning to inspect the military troops at Kamptee. The natives not knowing the reason why the Volunteers turned out came to the conclusion that there was something going wrong in the city, and the bad characters thought that they would have another chance of a loot, but in this they were disappointed. Had it not been for the strict watch in the city, a grain loot might have taken place this week as the rates are going up daily. In fact, there have been cases where a person who purchased grain at, say, 11 a.m., at 7 seers or so, found the price had risen in two or three hours, which is telling very much on the poor daily labourers.

In consequence of famine or scarcity all over India it is desirable that expenditure in every direction possible should be kept down. Under the present circumstances we fail to see the necessity for the annual reliefs of the troops from one station to another either by railway or road, which must be admitted is an unnecessary expenditure. In the Civil Department cannot heads of departments postpone their annual tours for this year and thus save travelling expenses, &c. Some of the districts may be visited specially if absolutely necessary, not otherwise. This need not apply to Deputy Commissioners, who must visit their districts, particularly during the present scarcity. Municipalities can also reduce their expenditure. For instance, why two secretaries for the Nagpur City and one for the Civil station during the present scarcity. The services of the newly-appointed assistant in the city can be dispensed with and the work done by the secretary, and in the civil station one of the extra Assistant Commissioners can do the work, as others had done without any serious detriment to their other duties. It was done for years, and why not under financial pressure as at present, when every rupee saved can be expended on saving lives? Much was expected from a paid secretary, but no improvement is perceptible, and things are going on as hitherto.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 8.

10 p.m.	80·6

MONDAY.—NOVEMBER 9.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	89·7
4 p.m.	88·4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Various rumours are in circulation respecting a proposed new issue of capital by the Chartered Company, of South Africa and there is some difficulty in arriving exactly at what is going to be done. The most authentic report seems to be that the company will shortly offer to existing shareholders half-a-million new shares at the price of £2 per share, which would, of course, give the company an additional capital of a million. It is understood that a strong financial group are prepared to guarantee half the amount and take it up in the event of non-response on the part of existing holders. For this guarantee, the syndicate are to have the right for a period of twelve months of calling a further amount of shares stated at between 125,000 and 250,000 at 2½. An increase of capital on the part of the company has for some time past been regarded as inevitable, and there is little doubt that the shareholders will agree to the proposal, which it is understood will be placed before them early in November. The money sought to be raised by the Chartered Company is represented to be mainly for the purpose of developing the company's property, particularly in the direction of the building of railways, which is to be energetically proceeded with now that there is a prospect of an early restoration of peace. But there is no doubt that a portion of it is intended for any extraordinary demand that may be made upon the company by the Transvaal Government in connection with the Jameson raid. With regard to the latter, however, it is not known yet whether the Boers will demand an indemnity, or even if the burden would fall on the company if a claim were made. It is thought, however, that the present issue will be quite sufficient to meet any possible contingencies of that character, and also put the company in funds to proceed with work which is necessary for the development of the property.

Although it is not believed that the recent advance in the price of wheat is accounted for to any appreciable extent by manipulation of the market, it being mainly due to the partial failure of the wheat crop in many parts of the world, there is no doubt that the speculative element has entered in. It is now apparently being recognised that the advance had been carried too far, and some realisations in London led to a decline in the price of English wheat, which closed at 36s. to 37s. A break also occurred in the Chicago wheat market, the reasons given by the *Times'* correspondent being the scarcity of money and the great quantities of wheat in sight. On the produce Exchange in New York there was a rush to sell wheat, and a fall, as at Chicago, of 2c. a bushel at the opening, which grew before the close to over 4c. "Many operators have been realising profits, or trying to. What there is speculative in the movement became more evident than before, and there was no real support for the market when selling became the order of the day. Nor were Liverpool and London despatches encouraging, their higher opening rates being thought merely to reflect yesterday's New York option and closing prices. Dealers say that there is a distinct decline in the foreign demand."

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on Wednesday, the chairman (Mr. J. Howard Gwyther) remarked that there was a black outlook before India owing to the short rainfall, and she would at the best have to face great distress in the Central and North-western Provinces. No doubt Lancashire would suffer, as there would be a weakened demand for cotton goods when bread-stuffs were greatly enhanced in value.

After the experience of last week the market up to the last moment was somewhat doubtful as to whether or not further action would be taken by the Bank of England directors yesterday, but although there was a little difference of opinion, the actual announcement that the rate had been raised to 4 per cent. caused no surprise. Following the action of the Bank directors, the joint-stock banks and discount houses raised their allowances for money on deposit by 1 per cent. all round, the quotation now being 2½ per cent. Rates for discount in the open market were naturally rather unsettled, and they did not respond as much as one could have wished. At first the quotation for three months' bankers' acceptances was 3½ per cent., but before the close of business bills were taken at as low as 3½ per cent., and it is difficult to see how discount rates are to be maintained in the present condition of the short loan market, though the supply of available cash has been reduced during the week by nearly two millions. If the gold drain to America should continue some further measures will have to be taken for making the rate effective. Of course the question of the moment now is whether the 4 per cent. Bank-rate will check the outflow of gold, and on this point a considerable difference of opinion exists. The condition of the New York Money market points to the probability of the necessity for further imports of gold to the United States. It is true that a rise occurred in the Exchange on Wednesday, and a further advance is advised as having taken place yesterday, but the banks and financial institutions out there continue to charge high rates for money, gold continues to be hoarded, and a small premium on gold exists. It would appear to be absolutely necessary, therefore, in order that no alarm may be experienced, that gold should continue to be imported. It was hoped that the higher rate for money here would divert the demand to France, but Paris apparently is not so willing to part with its gold as many have assumed, in fact, the correspondent of the *Financial Times* states that the Bank of France yesterday refused to sell any more eagles at 3 per mille. premium, the price to which they were recently lowered. The immediate future of the Money market, therefore, is full of uncertainty.

It is patent to everyone that the recent rise in the value of money has been brought about largely by exceptional causes, and that at no distant date there may be a return to more normal conditions. That this view is pretty generally held may be gathered from the readiness with which six months' bank bills are discounted in the market at comparatively low rates, business in this class of paper having been put through yesterday at under 3 per cent. The chief disturbing element has been the changed condition of trade relations with the United States which has assisted those who desired to import gold in order to allay the feeling of alarm which would have arisen had not some such steps been taken. It will be remembered that in August, authorities state that America was on the brink of a financial crash, and only the imports of gold saved the situation. Since the drain to the United States set in the stock of gold in the Bank of England has fallen from 47¼ millions to nearly 36 millions. After the Presidential Election in the United States and the return of Mr. McKinley it is anticipated that affairs will begin to settle down, and that later in the year a large portion at least of the gold which has been withdrawn from London will return. In the event of the success of Mr. McKinley there would doubtless be a revival of demand for American railroad securities, but against this *it is* probable that imports of goods into the United States would be materially increased in anticipation of higher tariffs. Then, too, the Americans have to make large payments in the way of interest, etc., in London early in January, while the return of gold to Europe would be assisted by the fact that a good deal of the gold that has been taken for America has been borrowed here, and with a lower value of money on the other side following from a restoration of confidence operators would be desirous of repaying these loans. Taking all the circumstances into account, therefore, it is almost certain that the present rise in the value of money here will only be of a temporary character.

Attention is called to the fact that shipbuilders in the North are now employed on orders for new ships; and it is noteworthy that with but few exceptions the new vessels are over 5,000 tons dead weight capacity, a figure which only a few years ago would have been considered almost abnormal. To-day, however, it is only very ordinary as steam tonnage goes, and the fact of so many vessels of this size being booked within so short a period accentuates the trend of shipping development as regards big dead weight carriers. Already this year the north-east coast centres have produced a large number of vessels, having dead weight tonnages ranging from 5,000 to 10,000, and many more are on the stocks, including two approaching 12,000 tons. On the Clyde, too, this year, over a dozen vessels have been launched having tonnages of 5,000, 6,000, and in several cases of 8,000 tons, and as many more vessels of such sizes are under construction. Belfast, however, this year, as for the two previous years, will bear off the palm for the size of the vessels produced and under way. The average tonnage will be, approximately, 6,500 tons, the Hamburg American leviathan, the Pennsylvania, alone representing 14,000 tons dead weight capacity. Last year all Messrs. Harland and Wolff's vessels, seven in number, were considerably over 6,000 tons, ranging from the Georgic. of 10,077 tons, to the Nedamore of 6,662 tons, the average being as high as 8,300 tons. Mention of the German-owned Pennsylvania suggests the remark also, that as regards two of the German shipbuilding firms—the Vulcan Company of Stettin, and Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg—the average tonnage of vessels built and building this year will also approach 6,000 tons. A duplicate of the Pennsylvania is in hand at Blohm and Voss's works, and in this and other yards of the Fatherland nine vessels, ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 tons dead weight, are under construction.

An official statement, that has yet to be published gives some interesting particulars regarding Japanese policy in Formosa, and its bearing on the commerce of the island. Marquis Ito, the late Prime Minister, was sent by the Emperor shortly before his resignation to inquire into the state of Formosa and to report upon it. He stated on his return that the frequent insurrections prevented the Government from introducing satisfactory administrative measures, but they had decided that industrial enterprise there must be left to private individuals, as the fate of Government enterprise in this direction had been shown in Yezo, the northern island of Japan. At present, he said, the trade of Formosa was in the hands of Europeans and Chinese. Japanese merchants shoul go in and control it, and in this the Government would aid them in every proper way. This policy, however, is not Count Okuma's. There must, this statement says, be a system of railways in the island if Japan wants to establish a permenent administration in Formosa, whether the railways pay or not; and hence they must be constructed by the Government. The trade in Formosan tea, which is mainly with the United States, and which has always gone by the Chinese port of Amoy must be directed to a Japanese port. Formosan sugar, too, is now refined largely in Hong Kong and Amoy refineries owned by Europeans; it should be refined in furture in Japanese refineries, for Japan is not only the owner of Formosa, but also the chief consumer of Formosan sugar. Similarly, the camphor trade must come into Japanese hands, and the capital invested in Formosan land, which is now all European, must be Japanese. For these and other designs of a similar character Government aid was essential. Thus it will be seen that Count Okuma's policy is "Formosa for the Japanese," a somewhat unpleasant prospect for the British capital invested in the tea, camphor, and sugar industry of that great island.

In their circular on the American cotton market dated October 7, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, remark on the recent downward tendency of prices under the influence of the extraordinary movement of the crop and the pressure of early cotton for delivery in New York on the October contracts, as follows:—Scarcity of freight room at all points on the Atlantic coast is one of the factors in pointing a portion of the early cotton towards New York, although the concentrated holdings of October at a close parity with Liverpool was also a controlling factor. That the market should decline when the movement indicated a crop of 12,000,000 bales, at a time when the extreme estimates did not exceed 8,500,000 bales, is not surprising, for while faith is a most potent factor in sustaining prices, it is not always supreme over matter, and to the weight of the cotton pressing for sale can be ascribed the reason for the present weakness. Not that a crop of that magnitude is not wanted for actual consumption, but with current opinion believing in a crop of 8,000,000 bales, it is a disappointment that the movement should continue on the present scale. Our crop advices are not of such a character as to induce us to change our estimates of a commercial crop of 8,300,000 bales, not taking into consideration the bales which were counted in the crop of last season. The temper of the trade has naturally changed under the decline in prices and the heavy receipts, until now it is difficult to find many who are willing to look for any substantial advance in prices until the movement show some indication of the moderate crop they have been led to expect. It is evident, however, that there are many gaps to be supplied in the exhausted stocks of merchants and spinners, who are evidently disposed to buy freely on the basis of present values. Throughout this country mills are starting up in anticipation of the Republican success, showing more confidence in the future than do the marchants who, after the severe losses of the past few years, are disposed to keep their shelves without goods until the votes are counted. With this uncertainty over the election, speculation is naturally dormant; but with the arrival of freight room from Europe and a lower rate of freights, cotton will, like wheat, be supported by the export demand. At that time we may look for a revival in speculation provided no untoward event occurs in political circles.

Although it is still difficult to get anyone to purchase land in Ireland purely as an investment, signs are not wanting to show that confidence is slowly returning. As regards tenants' interests in farms, however, the demand just now is better than it has been for several years, between fifteen and eighteen years' purchase of the rental being obtained frequently without the least difficulty. In one instance just brought under our notice a tenant in the county of Antrim, whose poor law valuation was £62 15s., rent £37 10s., and holding 51 acres 3 roods, actually found a purchaser at £865, or twenty-three years' purchase of the rental. Although this amount was paid in respect only of the tenant's interest, it was considerably more than can be obtained for the freehold in the majority of our own counties. Yet we are frequently told that the agricultural market is so depressed in Ireland that farmers cannot live by their industry.

A new attempt is being made by Lord Winchilsea, to bring British produce directly home to the London consumer. The British Supply Association, which opened its first depot in London last week at the house which takes its name from Lord Winchilsea, is the crowning effort of Lord Winchilsea's work in the interests of British agriculture. The object of the Association is to organise daily supplies of pure wholesome food direct from the farmers for distribution in London and other large towns, either directly or through agents. The ground floor of the imposing new building which has been erected on the right of Covent Garden Market forms a commodious shop which is stocked with every kind of produce from farms in all parts of the country. The great advantage of such a depot to farmers need hardly be pointed out. By sending their produce direct to the Association their profits will be increased by the abolition of the numerous middlemen who at present prey upon them. They have at once an assured market and a practical way for organising their supplies which can be sent in large and regular consignments. It will help to bring the farmers out of the rut of their present distress by making them adopt the weapons of the foreign producer, organisation and combination. There are a large number of people who buy the produce of the foreign farmers, not because it is cheaper or because they prefer it to home-grown food, but because it is more easy to obtain with regularity and certainty. But no one can have that excuse, if Lord Winchilsea's new method is kept going.

A telegram from Washington states that the Venezuelan Minister at that centre has received advices to the effect that a Commission sent by the Venezuelan Government to Germany have returned to Venezuela after having arranged with German capitalists a loan to the Venezuelan Government of 10,000,000 dols. The Commission also concluded an arrangement for the establishment of a German bank at Caracas. The loan comes from private German sources.

THE GRIEVANCES OF FOREST TRIBESMEN AT BASSEIN.

On Sunday our representative made enquiries at Bassein as to how far the recent orders of the Government regarding the preservation of forests were carried out. The tribesmen themselves informed him that for generations past they had been enjoying the right of cutting woods, but the recent orders were an infringement of natural rights, which they said were upheld even by the Forest Commission. Being asked as to how they could know anything about the report of the Forest Commission, they evasively replied that they were not to join the meeting that was held on Sunday because they knew that if they continued to enjoy their rights they would not be interfered with or molested by Government officials or servants, and therefore there was no necessity for their attending a meeting. They said that they still continue to cut the woods, and that they would resent any interference on the part of the authorities. They attended the meeting only to avoid friction with the authorities, as they were informed that the Commission itself had reported in their favour, but it was owing to some misrepresentation being made to Government that the stringent rules were recently sanctioned. Were it not for the assurance given them by the *saheb logs* and also by leading villagers, that if their grievances were represented in a legitimate manner through the proper channel, they would get permanent redress in regard to their forest rights, they would never have thought of attending the meeting, which to them indeed was of a novel character. From other sources also our representative learnt that the tribesmen continued to make use of the forests, and that they are determined to do so since they are told by other people that reports of the officials and the Commission were in their favour, and that if they yielded this time, they would premanently lose their rights.

The behaviour of the people at the meeting was most orderly and peaceable. Perhaps the majority of the people did not quite follow the speakers, but they manifested wonderful patience, and that for nearly two hours. The remarks of Mr. Khare were heard with anxious care and attention, but in the other speeches the bystanders did not seem to take much interest.

The crops in the Bassein taluka are this year very bad, and on the whole the harvest will be poor. Only in the places where tank water is available are they moderately good. This is sure to tell heavily upon the poor people who always live from hand to mouth. Another danger faces them in the probability of the wells being dried up, and thus producing a scarcity of water which would be disastrous to the cattle; and although the rain, if it falls even now, would be too late for benefitting the crops it might partly prevent the scarcity of water that is feared.

THE DECCAN SABHA ALIAS THE POONA CLIQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary publishes in Saturday's issue a statement of the principles on which the newest bantling of the faddists, the Deccan Sabha, is founded, and a perusal of this statement with his editorial commentary on the same in Friday's issue is sure to confound everyone who is interested in the political future of this country. His leaderet in question is evidently based upon ignorance, and it is wellknown that the Deccan Sabha is not started on any new principles, but that it has for its basis the aggressive malice and selfishness of a discredited rump. I do not think it necessary on this occasion to examine closely the so-called principles of the Deccan Sabha. The great lights who are to be the members of this Sabha only require to be enumerated to excite laughter and derision. I thank your contemporary very sincerely for the list of members which he has published in Saturday's issue. I do not think it worth while to discuss the merits of any of the members of the Sabha, since it is sure to be done elsewhere. The advertisement also, of principles, &c., though evidently written by the absentee leader of the faddists, is a picture of inconsistencies which are too glaring to need exposure. Allow me, Sir, to confine myself to a statement of a few facts of which your readers are likely to be ignorant. I shall try to be as brief as possible.

One can hardly conceive an occasion on which the two political bodies like the Sarvajanik Sabha and the Deccan Sabha can come into conflict. I believe we are all agreed about our political principles. On social questions there is a considerable divergence of opinion, but the Deccan Sabha is admittedly a purely political body. The fact of the matter is the Deccan Sabha and the Sarvajanik Sabha are based upon the same principles of moderation and liberalism. The Deccan Sabha is fighting not against any principles, but it is fighting against some men, and it is a selective and not an elective body, since members are to be chosen according to the sweet will of the original members. It is nothing more than a league, a clique formed to oppose certain individuals under a public cover. What claim such a body has to represent the views of the people and what weight can such an irresponsible clique command at the hands of the Government I leave your readers to decide.

Some of the signatories published by your contemporary are members of the Sarvajanik Sabha, but they are not in a prominent position. It is this obscurity into which they have fallen which is mainly instrumental in producing this new bantling. Prof. Gokhale never had to say a word against the principles of the Sabha, and at the time of his resignation he expressly stated that it was owing to overwork. The old gentlemen, who are pensioned off by the Government on account of their incapacity to work any longer, and who may be aptly likened to extinct volcanoes are mercilessly pushed to the front by their absentee leader; but it is notorious that it is impossible for them to serve the public in any active way except by lazily dittoing everything and anything moved by the persons inspired from Cumballa Hill, who have given them some importance.

Your contemporary says that the Sarvajanik Sabha is destructive on the political side. I do not understand fully what he means. The writings and the resolutions of the Sabha are before the world, and I challenge any one of your readers to point out a single instance in which it has transgressed the bounds of moderation and liberalism. The Sarvajanik Sabha is open to all, and even a Marawadi or a kunbi can become a member of the same. Indeed, I can go much further and say that, since the last two years it is more and more representative of different interests. A mere reference to the list of the members will convince you of this fact. Your contemporary says that the Sarvajanik Sabha is reactionary on its social side. He makes this remark in ignorance of the fact that the Sarvajanik Sabha, as such, has nothing to do with social questions.

The Sarvajanik Sabha has been collecting information in reference to the famine since the last two months. You already know that it was Mr. Tilak, the so-called reactionary, who began and successfully completed his plan for offering cheaper grain to the poor. He moved from house to house to collect subscriptions. For your information I may state that a representation on the famine has already gone up to the Government, and you will soon get a copy of it. A famine committee has been formed. Letters have been already sent to correspondents for the collection of information on various points; arrangements have been made to send agents for the same purpose, and a secretary of the committee, Professor Sathe, M.A., has already visited some places and collected there the requisite information. When all this information is collected it will be duly laid before the Government in a digested form, as was done in 1876-77.

From the above it will be seen that the Sabha has not been idle, and as so far never departed from its traditionary principles of moderation and liberalism. It is neither sectional, nor obstructive, nor reactionary. The Deccan Sabha, if you allow me to state the naked truth, is essentially an Anti-Tilak league, originated by the misdirected energy of some and the wealth of others. It has precipitately given a death-blow to the universal policy of an united political action. Personal spite, malice, and jealousy and selfishness have got the better of patriotism and statesmanship. Happily this foolish step has already brought down upon the faddists the curses and resentment of all lovers of political progress.

Just one word more and I have done. A year back, Mr. Tilak and his colleagues were ousted from the Congress committee. In the interests of the Congress he never hampered the Poona committee and also placed the money he had collected in the hands of the committee. The leader of the faddists saw that his men lost their abnormal importance in this Sabha two years back. So long he intrigued, fretted and fumed and now he has started the Deccan Sabha. Look at this picture and that!

Poona, Nov 8. KALI, BICH.

Of course there are occasional Irish stories in the newly published Life of Archbishop Magee, one of the best of which recalls the Irish troubles:—An Irish country girl came, or wrote to an Irish Q. C. to make a claim for "justice." The injustice she complained of was this: The League promised £40 to the tenants in such and such a house for resisting eviction. "I was the girl that split the policeman's head with a spade handle and I got nothing; and Bridget Maloney got a lot of the money, and she only threw a little boiling water on him. I only want justice agin her."

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the last two days again show an increase in the cases of bubonic fever. For the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday, at 10 a.m., there were sixteen cases and ten deaths. Of these there were five cases and two deaths in A ward (Fort and Colaba). In the Mandvie District six cases and four deaths were recorded. In Bhuleshwar District there were four cases and one death. In Girgaum one death took place, while in Byculla one case and one death were recorded. In the hospital there was one death. Again, for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, ten cases and thirteen deaths were registered. Of these there were one attack and two deaths in the Fort District. In Mandvie four attacks and two deaths are recorded, while in Bhuleshwar ward there were two cases and three deaths. In Girgaum two deaths occurred. In Byculla there was one case, and in Parel one case and one death. The Mahim ward has up to the present been showing a clean bill, but this time one case and one death are recorded. In the hospital there were two deaths.

THE VIEWS OF SPECIALISTS.

Professors Haffkine and Hankin, the eminent bacteriologists, are still carefully studying the disease. It is interesting to learn that both savants have discovered the erratic nature of this microbe in its various shapes and forms, a disposition which is believed not to have been previously discovered or noticed by other bacteriologists. Every possible source of contamination is being cultured, and microscopically examined by them. Professors Haffkine and Hankin have expressed their surprise at the superior condition of Mandvie and its wide streets in comparison to any part of the native town in Calcutta. They expected to find the infected locality a *facsimile* of the Burra Bazaar there. But both Mr. Hankin and Surgeon-Colonel O'Brien declare Bombay to be the cleanest of the large cities in India from all sanitary points of view. The latter officer was highly pleased with the activity and energy of both the Health and Drainage departments, and, in company of Dr. Weir, examined a large number of infected houses. The various drainage and other systems were carefully explained to him. He also visited several "bubonic fever cases" with Dr. McCabe Dallas, who supplied him with copious notes as to the cause, treatment, and diagnoses of such cases as present a vast amount of peculiarities. Surgeon-Colonel O'Brien expressed himself satisfied with the prompt manner in which Inspector Hallums was able to supply information from his well-kept registers. After favourably commenting on the Bombay Health Department, Dr. O'Brien remarked that if the disease got into Calcutta, the result would be deplorable, especially if the Burra Bazaar was overtaken. Dr. O'Brien left for Calcutta with a volume of information, which will no doubt prove useful to the Health Department in the metropolis. It must be gratifying to Dr. Weir to be told by a prominent member of his profession in Calcutta that Bombay is still *urbs primus* in India in point of sanitation.

A well-informed correspondent points out that the representatives of the Mandvie and other wards in the Corporation seem to remain silent in regard to house-owners, proprietors of goods in godowns, and possessors of private roads and lanes as to the opposition shown in co-operating with the Municipality towards helping to stamp out the epidemic. He remarks that the Corporators are no doubt thinking of the ballot box at the next election. The land-owners are enjoying a healthy cleansing of their property at the public expense instead of their own.

THE CORPORATION AND THE BUBONIC FEVER.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the subject of bubonic fever was referred to, and the following items in connection therewith were disposed of.

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.

The Corporation recorded letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, of the 27th October 1896, stating, with reference to Corporation's Resolution of the 22nd October, that Surgeon-Major Manser, the Chairman of the Scientific Committee, appointed by Government to enquire into the nature and history of the bubonic plague in Bombay, will be requested to apply direct to the Municipal authorities for any assistance the Committee may require.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the following be recorded:—Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 6780, dated 7th October 1896, forwarding copy of the notification published by the Municipal Commissioner, under date the 6th October 1896, regarding the outbreak of bubonic fever. He observed that when the notification was first issued there was some misunderstanding on the part of the ignorant people who raised a hue and cry against it. Several petitions were presented to the Municipal Commissioner, who allayed the public mind by explaining the object of the notification, which, he told the petitioners, was not meant for the segregation of patients who were in a position to receive proper medical assistance and treatment in their own houses. Last week some budmashes posted copies of the same notifications on the walls in public streets, which caused another revulsion of feeling on the part of the general public, which was not allayed until the Commissioner issued another notification of a reassuring character. Were it not for the second notification issued by the Commissioner, the public mind had been considerably agitated, and there was no knowing what might have been the result.

Mr. Vincent, seconding the proposal, remarked that Dr. Bhalchandra spoke on the state of public mind on the occasion in question, but he ventured to say that the scare was caused by interested parties for the purpose of filling their pockets.

A Member: Who are they?

Mr. Vincent: Some of the Native papers, who ought to be ashamed of themselves, have been making all sorts of charges and accusations without any ground, or even a scintilla of evidence, against the Police and the Health Department of the Municipality.

Mr. Vincent, continuing, said that certain gentlemen who had been co-operating with him in the matter had brought it to his notice that statements were made that members of the police force and servants of the Health Department, who were described as myrmidons, were guilty of all sorts of extortion from the public, and though he had made enquiries into more than a dozen of such allegations, there was not a single case in which the accusation so recklessly made could be brought home to anyone either in the police or the Health Department. He challenged any body in the town to bring forward a single case in which any member of the police force or Health Department was guilty of extortion or any other cognate offence. If any such case was brought before him, he would give members his word that he would give them a patient hearing, and promised to make a full and fair enquiry into the charges, and if be found any one of his men guilty he would deal with him most severely—(Hear, hear)—more severely than an ordinary *budmash* would be. (Hear, hear.) He was Commissioner of Police in Bombay for the last four years, and those who know him were aware that he had been honestly striving hard to make his police force as respectable and as well-behaved as possible, so that the public of Bombay might not only have respect for them, but might also have implicit faith and confidence in them. (Applause.) The police were doing their duty with promptitude and cheerfulness. To blackguard such men and to attribute acts of blackguardism to those who work so hard and never shirked their duty, but who did their duty manfully, was base and ungrateful on the part of those native newspapers who published such false charges, which were totally unfounded. (Hear hear.) As the executive head of the force he thought he was not there only to administrate the department, but he

were worked for a few hours only owing to want of sufficient number of hands.

Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, pointed out that it was not possible to embody the Standing Committee's resolution forwarding the notification in the list of business of the October meeting. He further said that the powers given him under the Act were of a precautionary character. It was stated that the Commissioner should have taken the limit from the Corporation, but supposing the plague had broken out on an extended scale and hundreds of people had died of it, he hardly had time to go to the Corporation. With regard to the panic which drove away a large number of people to up-country, he said that it was due to the absurd and false prophecies made in some of the native newspapers in regard to the plague. The scare was not caused by the notification.

The proposition was carried.

SEWERS IN THE MANDVIE DISTRICT.

The Corporation accorded sanction to the Engineer's engaging the staff enumerated in his letter to the Commissioner, No. 5867 of 6th Instant, at a total monthly cost of Rs. 460, to be debited to the grant of rupees one lakh sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution, No. 5 dated 3rd ultimo, obtaining the necessary materials and proceeding with the greatest possible despatch to carry out all the house-connections depending on the laying of the gravitation sewers in Mandvie district on the same lines as those laid down for Colaba and Parel, the cost being debited to the grant of Rs. 2,90,000 to the balance of Rs. 2,25,361 for house-connections sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution No. 9021, dated 8th December 1893, and that all the existing house-connections in that district be put in proper order at the costof the owners.

The Corporation also recorded the following with an expression of their approval of the Commissioner's action in the matter :—

Letter to the Secretary, No. 12413, dated 30th ultimo, from the Drainage Engineer, reporting that, owing to the present state of the public health in Mandvie, the pipes attached to infected houses are being removed by the Municipality, thoroughly washed with boiling water in the streets, scraped from inside, and then allowed to lie in a bath of phenyle, &c.

Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 12437-A, from the Drainage Engineer, forwarding a letter to himself, No. 22006, dated 30th ultimo, from the Health Officer, reporting the steps taken in regard to cases of bubonic fever. The Commissioner states that he agrees generally in the proceedings taken by the Health Officer, and that the Committee will ascertain from this letter the measures which have been adopted to combat the fever now prevalent.

Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 12437-B, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter No. 5594-D, dated 30th ultimo, from the Drainage Engineer, reporting on the preventive measures taken in the Mandvie district in reference to the prevailing sickness.

DRAINS IN NORTHBROOK STREET.

Sanction was given to the re-building and ovoiding, with proper gradients, of the existing cutchra open drains on each side of Northbrook Street, the cost, Rs. 4,211, being defrayed in the first instance from the sanctioned grant of rupees one lakh for carrying out measures for the suppression of bubonic plague and subsequently adjusted as a charge against surplus cash balance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At an ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdul Kur, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhalawalkar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Aliana, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Vasram, Hormusji Nurseji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Lachman Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton P. B. Savile, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, Edward F. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commissioner G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

NEW COUNCILLORS.

The Corporation recorded Government Resolution, General Department, dated 7th October 1896, appointing Commander G. Wilson to be a Member of the Corporation, vice Commander M. Beau, resigned. It also recorded memorandum to the Secretary, dated 21st October 1896, from the Commissioner, forwarding notification, stating that Mr. P. B. Savile was elected a Municipal Councillor by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the 19th idem, in place of Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., resigned.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

At the request of the Commissioner the Corporation accorded sanction to Mr. James W. Smith being allowed to continue to act for Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, the latter having applied for and being granted one month's extension of his privilege leave.

KHETWADI DRAINS.

The Corporation recorded letter from the Commissioner forwarding detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 54,480 of improving the roadside drains in Khetwadi District as sanctioned by the Corporation.

INSTRUCTIONS AT MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

Sanction was given to the grant of Rs. 630 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost (1) of sending Messrs. F. J. Bilia and Hari Bhikaji Bhandare to Poona in order to allow of their being instructed in the College of Science in the work of testing lightning conductors ; and (2) of the purchase of the necessary instruments.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned to Monday, the 16th inst.

POONA CAMP HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great importance and moment to provide a High School on the system of the Anglo-Vernacular standards in Camp. Funds are being collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sardar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee by his friends and acquaintances to have the want of a High School supplied in the Cantonment of the Camp for the use of all castes residing within the limits of this Camp. There are two schools teaching Anglo-Vernacular standards. One teaches up to the standard V. now managed and controlled by the Poona Camp Education Society, East Street, from the year 1889 ; and the other teaches up to the third standard, maintained by Government for the Parsi community. The school of the Educational Department is a costly institution. It is attended by Parsi and Mahomedan pupils. As soon as they finish the curriculum to study the High School course the pupils go to the High Schools situated in the city. To avoid the inconvenience and trouble the promoters of the funds have proposed to set up a High School. A meeting of the donors and subscribers was convened during the last month at the Fountain Hall under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. It was proposed to apply to Government to obtain sanction to establish a High School in full and to hand over the funds and a suitable building built up at the cost of the sons and heirs of the deceased gentleman. It would be convenient and advisable to amalgamate the two Anglo-Vernacular schools and to locate them in the same school house. The three first standards of the lower school course may be taught in one group, viz., Anglo-Marathi, Anglo-Guajrati, and Anglo-Hindustani. The High School standards IV. and V. are taught under the sanction of the Education Department by the Society nominated and constituted under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction. Most of the members who proposed, seconded, and passed resolutions belong to the Society. The majority of the Society may be inclined to undertake to increase two more standards, VI. and VII. Two graduates may be engaged with a good munshi. The Camp shall have a High School within the space of two years. Government would be glad to pay a contracted grant in the same manner as is being paid to the High and Lower Schools at Ahmednagar to encourage the public to undertake the management of educating their boys and girls under their own guidance and control. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has paid a munificent donation to erect a school house for boys learning vernacular under the control of the Poona Camp Education Society. Government has sanctioned the moiety. The philanthropic action of the Bombay gentleman would be for ever remembered by the posterity, as the Camp is inhabited by non-Brahmins. The Cantonment Committee that has been spending a large sum of money to maintain a vernacular school located by the Malcolm Tank, would be desirous to amalgamate their school with that of the Society to be placed at the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee School House. The amalgamation would be very convenient and economical from the financial and educational points of view. The vernacular schools will answer the purpose of sending pupils to the High Schools as soon as the pupils finish the vernacular course. Two schools with two splendid edifices would be the monument of the glory of the benevolence and charity of two great Parsee gentlemen, and the residents in the cantonment of Poona shall feel ever grateful to the donors and others who have done good to their children.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Nov. 7. AN OBSERVER.

MRS. BESANT'S SYSTEM OF RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will publish in your paper the enclosed notes mapping out a working system of famine relief, drawn up by Mrs. Besant and her friends. We have of course no famine in or near Bombay, but your paper circulates in the Deccan, the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, in which the pressure of scarcity will certainly be felt, and it is well that a business-like way of managing famine relief by private individuals should have the widest circulation.—Yours, &c., D. GOSTLING.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, INDIAN SECTION.

BENARES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Let the Branch, forming itself into a Committee, map out its town or district into areas of manageable size. Let one man—preferably over 30 years of age—be put in charge of each area, and let him collect a band of volunteer helpers among his fellow-townsmen, who shall administer the relief. Each such band should keep a sharp look-out over its own area, so that no case of starvation may pass unnoticed, remembering that the hard-working and respectable poor are the most difficult to find and to relieve.

Plans should be taken to circulate the names of the members of these bands, each in its own area, so that sufferers who shrink from publicity may know where to go for help.

SHOPS FOR SALE OF GRAIN.

In each area a small shop should be opened at which grain should be sold 25 per cent. under the local market price.

The grain should be sold only to persons who bring a ticket, issued by the local committee, on which shall be written the quantity of grain to be sold.

These tickets should be only in the hands of members of the bands of helpers, who should give them to sufferers whose limited incomes cannot support the strain of the raised prices of food, but who shrink from begging. On the presentation of such a ticket, accompanied with the price of the amount of grain inscribed on it, calculated at 25 per cent. below the local market price, the grain should be issued to the applicant.

[If shops are opened at which grain is sold below the maket price to any comer, for money, speculators will buy to sell again. Whereas if grain is only sold at the lower price to those who have previously obtained tickets from helpers who know their circumstances, cheats will be frustrated and a rush on the shops prevented.]

The tickets should be issued to the helpers in numbered books of 50, with counterfoils, so that the half retained may shew the number issued and the amounts of grain. The form should be :—

No.....	No.....
Amount.....	FAMINE RELIEF.
	Supply .....
.....189 .	Dated..... Signature.
(to be retained)	(to be given)

The helper in issuing the ticket must fill in, in writing the amount and kind of grain to be sold, both on ticket and counterfoil, and he must initial the ticket.

Tickets might be issued for a daily purchase of the amount of grain allowed, to last for a week, in such case the date of each purchase must be marked on the back, and the tickets returned to the owner ; on the seventh purchase the ticket must be retained at the shop.

All tickets, daily and weekly, whose purchasing power is exhausted, must be filled at the shop, and returned on a fixed day of the week to the helper who issued them, and whose duty it should be to collect them.

No ticket should be issued for more than 5 seers for a single purchase.

It will be found convenient to have in the shops boxes capable of containing severally 1 1-4 seers, 2 1-2 seers, and 5 seers of grain ; if several of these are filled in advance, and assistants refill them as they get emptied, the business will be carried on much more rapidly and accurately than if each quantity has to be weighed.

SMALL PRODUCTIVE RELIEF WORKS.

Applicants for relief, when able-bodied, should be employed on small works of utility. Among those the digging of kachcha wells at a cost varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, that would last for several years, is very advisable. Small agriculturists, with fixed tenures, could be thus helped.

Wages on such works should be fixed at the rate of not less than 2 seers of grain a day per adult man, and proportionately for women and children.

It must be remembered that many people wishing to work instead of beg may be already weakened by long privation, and individual consideration must therefore be shown in respect to the amount of work demanded. Here is the advantage of small relief works, looked after by voluntary helpers ; as in government relief works on a large scale, individual care cannot possibly be shown.

Other kinds of productive work, suitable to the district, may be devised by local committees.

Where voluntary helpers are insufficient in number to serve in the shops and cook houses, destitute respectable poor might be employed, wages being paid them in food. But one voluntary helper should be forced as Superintendent in each such place, during the hours of opening.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

In each area where it is found necessary, for lack of permanent poor houses and other places of charitable aid, a cook house should be opened, where cooked food should be supplied to the destitute also, in exchanged for tickets to be given away by the helpers. The tickets can be in the same form as those issued for the sale of grain, but should be issued in separate books and should be of differently coloured paper, to avoid confusion.

Holders of these tickets should, if possible, be admitted within an enclosure for the filling of their vessels, and when all are supplied, any food remaining should be distributed to any beggar. Care should, however, be exercised not to exceed the amount of food required.

Each member of the bands of helpers should be supplied with a book of these tickets to distribute on his rounds.

It may be found advisable, in some places, to distribute uncooked food.

CHILDREN.

Special efforts should be made to save little children from feeling the pinch of actual starvation, for prolonged starvation to them means serious injury that may cause weakness throughout their life, and India's future is in her children. Destitute children should be made over to orphanages, where they may be taken care of, on payment being made on their behalf, but where they may not be required to change the religion of their forefathers. Where no such orphanages exist, efforts should be made to provide homes for such children in private families.

CATTLE.

The sufferings of Cattle must not be neglected, and efforts to provide fodder should, where necessary, be made. This is a duty incumbent on us all, under whose charge these creatures live. Nor must it be forgotten that the recovery of India from scarcity will be seriously impeded if her kine are allowed to perish.

GENERAL.

Many other ways of helping will doubtless develop themselves as time goes on. Speaking generally, these local committees should co-operate heartily with all official and other agencies for famine relief existing in their neighbourhood, and should endeavour to soften the necessary rigidity of official rules by supplementing government action, and bringing their local knowledge to bear in useful ways. Let everything be done in hearty, brotherly, and loving fashion, and this great calamity will only draw us nearer together.

Central Famine Relief Committee of the Theosophical Society in India :

UPENDRANATH BASU.
BERTRAM KEIGHTLEY.
ANNIE BESANT.
SIRISA CHANDRA BASU.
GOVINDA DASA.
MOKSHADA DAS MITRA, Treasurer.
JNANENDRANATH BASU, } Secretaries.
KALI CHARAN MITTRA, }

THE SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Macleod, Acting Second Judge, recorded further evidence in the suit in which Mr. Samuel Shillingford Bryant, proprietor of the American Steam Riding Gallery, sued to recover from the G. I. P. Railway Company the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the part of damages said to have been sustained by him through the alleged negligence of the Railway Company. Mr. Hemming appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., represented the Railway Company. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Before the examination of the plaintiff was commenced, Mr. Bowen applied that the evidence of Mr. Hurst, who was about to go on leave, be recorded.

Mr. J. J. Hurst, Constable in the G. I. P. Railway, then stepped into the witness-box, and examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he was on duty on Tuesday, 20th ultimo, on the platfrom of the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Herbert, the Goods Traffic Inspector, and Mr. Elliot were also present on the platform. A Parsee was also there. There was conversation about the goods belonging to the plaintiff. Mr. Herbert asked him whether he would make any claims in regard to the goods if they were repaired by Mr. Elliot, foreman of the work-shop, and the plaintiff replied in the negative. He said that he would take delivery of those articles which were in good condition and give a clean receipt for the same. About the others he said that he would take them when they were repaired and give a clean receipt.

In cross-examination by Mr. Hemming, witness said that he knew what clear receipt was Mr. Herbert first made use of the words 'clear receipt.' Mr. Elliot said that it would take two days to repair the goods, which were then lying in the goods shed. He saw them there with his own eyes. There were two wooden horses in cases. There was a large case. He did not see the contents of the large case. I only saw two horses broken. The conversation at first was about the horses. He did not hear anything being said about the horse shoe being damaged. The plaintiff said to Mr. Herbert that the horses could not be repaired in India. Witness said that nobody could make better repairs than Mr. Elliot.

In re-examination by Mr. Bowen, witness said that the words "clear receipt" were used both by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Bryant, the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then stepped into the witness box, and gave evidence, stating fully the facts as disclosed in his plaint.

The case stands adjourned.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

MORE ABOUT DIAMOND CASE.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, the Acting Chief Judge.)

LALU GOVIND RAMSETT VS. J. HAMET.

PLAINTIFF, who resides at Marwaree Bazaar, sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,409-15-9, being the balance due to the plaintiff for articles of gold and silver jewellery, sold and delivered to the defendant as per receipt, dated the 23rd September 1896, and signed by the defendant. Mr. Kawasji Sethna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant appeared in person.

From the plaint filed by the plaintiff, it appears that plaintiff sold and delivered articles of gold and silver jewellery to the defendant in Bombay, of the value of Rs. 1,709-15-9 on the 23rd September last, for which defendant had acknowledged a receipt by a writing signed by him and given to the plaintiff. By that writing the defendant had agreed to pay the said sum to the plaintiff by two instalments, viz., Rs. 1,000 on the 15th October 1896 and the balance on the 30th idem. The defendant had paid to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 300 in part satisfaction of the said sum of Rs. 1,709-15-9, the balance of Rs. 1,409-15-9 was now due to the plaintiff, and though demanded, had hitherto remained unpaid. The plaintiff therefore prayed judgment for Rs. 1,409-15-9 with further interest upon judgment and such further order or other reliefs, as the court might deem fit.

The plaintiff in his petition for an immediate summons, stated that the said balance was demanded from the defendant by a solicitor's notice, but he had failed to pay the same or to send any reply hitherto. Plaintiff had filed a suit against the defendant in the month of October last and had obtained immediate summons against him, but the claim was then held to be premature and the suit was withdrawn on the 19th idem, with liberty to file a fresh action. Since then the defendant was charged at the instance of Mr. Edgelow, high Court solicitor, for the offence of cheating in respect of a precious diamond of considerable value and he was arrested under warrant. Subsequently he was released on the security of a bunia lady, and the case was now fixed for being heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, the 10th November (to-day). The plaintiff was informed and he verily believed to be true that the defendant's said surety subsequently applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for being discharged from her bail bond on the ground that the defendant was going to leave Bombay. If the defendant was found guilty in the case now pending against him, the plaintiff would be unable to realize anything from him on account of his claim, and if he (defendant) was discharged, he was likely to have Bombay to avoid payment of the just claim, and in that case, the plaintiff would have no remedy to recover the lawful claim. Under the circumstance the plaintiff prayed that the Court would be pleased to order an immediate summons to issue against the defendant and made returnable for hearing on Monday, the 9th November (yesterday).

On the suit being called on, yesterday, the defendant applied for a postponement to Saturday next.

The Judge : I think there is no defence to make.

The defendant said that there was a short defence. The plaintiff owed him a large sum of money.

His Honour said that if the defendant had any action against the plaintiff for any debt, he might file a suit against him. But he would have to pay the amount said for in the present case.

Mr. Kawasji Sethna, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an immediate decree of the decree. In support of his application he said that the defendant had been charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of a large diamond by Mr. Edgelow, solicitor ; a suit had been filed against him in the High Court and an attachment had been levied against his property. The defendant had disposed of all his property and the case against him in the Police Court was fixed for to-day. The money were raised on the pledge of that diamond and he was arrested on a warrant.

The defendant said that he was not running away from Bombay and that time might be given to him to pay the amount. It was not true that there was a case against him in the High Court and that an attachment was levied against him.

The Judge : You must pay the money immediately.

The Defendant : Two days' time, Sir,

His Honour : No.

The immediate decree was then passed against the defendant.

A CURIOUS CASE.

THEFT OF PROPERTY WORTH Rs. 8,000.

MR. E. M. PRATT, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, had before him, on Wednesday in Revision the case of Niglingapa Mahagundapa, who has complained of the theft of his property, worth about Rs. 8,000, which he held in trust as the sole executor and trustee of one Sangawabai, of Amingad, under a registered Will. Mr. N. K. Lalkaka, instructed by Messrs. Kirlosker and Davar, High Court pleaders, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Bhave High Court pleader, represented the five accused. Mr. Lalkaka observed that the theft of the property in question took place in Amingad so far back as in February last, but the police were slack and purfunctory in their investigation and the District Magistrate of Bijapore having placed confidence in their proceedings and reports, ordered the offence to be struck off the police register in April last. They had then to appeal to the Sessions Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction, and the Court ordered that the matter should be investigated by a European magistrate, namely, Mr. Horace page. Accordingly Mr. Page inquired into the case during September last, but accepting the theory of the police and of the defence, came to the conclusion that no theft had been committed, and discharged the accused, and ordered that the property in question should be returned to the person from whose possession it was found, that the decision of the learned magistrate was against the weight of the evidence recorded in the case and bad in law, and on that amongst other grounds they prayed that, that decision be reversed, and further inquiry in the case should be ordered. On the evidence the theft was proved to the police on the 16th February, on the night of which the kulkarni sent a written report to the chief constable of Hungund, Hungund is only seven miles from Amingad, yet the chief constable wanted the court to believe that either that night or during the whole of the next day he did not come down to the village. So late as on the evening of the 17th February, above the village of Amingad, saw the "public entry" of the chief constable. Council distinguished his "private entry" from his public one, by inferrence from certain suspecious circumstances, specially as this village is only 7 miles from Hungund. How the police came to cast their lot with the accused would be better explained hereafter, but one irresistible inference is that the accused woman's absconding on the 16th was undoutedly convived at by the police, and that her presenting a false complaint to the Sub-divisional Magistrate by way of a cross-charge against the complainant on the very next day, namely, the 17th, were acts which could not be accomplished by an ignorant young woman without the assistance of some accomplished policemen. As usual in such cases in her cross complaint, the first accused had indulged in the most groundless allegations against the complainant, and the Sub-divisional Magistrate forwarded it to the same Chief constable for enquiry and report. The chief constable reported that the complainant was false. During his investigation, however, the chief constable says he did not arrest any one of the five accused did not seize any property, did not search a single house, and did not make any effort whatsoever even to see the stolen property from the 17th to the 20th February, or even up to date. He supports with all his heart, a bogus theory of the first accused, that on the 16th February, the day on which she was allowed to abscond, she had passed on all the property she had removed, to, one Chansangapa in her village and had taken a receipt on the back of a list of ornaments and cash from him. The bogus list was unfortunately for the accused and the police, antedated, namely, it was dated the 16th February, while really it could not have been fabricated before the 20th February, as appeared clearly from the statements made to the police. The chief constable was confronted with these statements and had to admit that the list might have been antedated. On the other hand there was over-whelming direct evidence to show, that by dint of pursuation the chief constable had succeeded in inducing the five accused to produce all the stolen property before himself on the morning of the 20th February, at the Dharamsala of Amingad, where he had been putting up. Thus like the 17th February the 20th February becomes another memorable day in the history of the case as it sees the double advent of the destruction by the chief constable of the complainant's original list of property and the fabrication of the bogus list of Chansangapa (antedated the 16th) for the double protection of the chief constable and the five accused persons. On this antedated bogus list, and this bogus theory of the accused having deposited the property in question with Chansangapa the defence have based their hopes of escape. At the trial the first accused admitted her having removed the property without the consent of the complainant, but the police and her pleaders urged that there was no dishonest intention ; and the learned magistrate too readily accepted that theory, and discharged the accused. The learned magistrate went further and determined that the first accused is the heir to the property under the will, which is purely an issue of the civil law. The prosecution have on the other hand produced direct evidence to show that the complainant was the legally constituted Trustee in undisturbed, undisputed, and absolute possession of the property, up to the date of the theft, and that all the documentary evidence in the case, the will of the deceased, and her notice to the first accused, all go to strengthen and support that fact. The court reserved its decission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE seems to be a plethora of marriageable Ceylonese girls in Ceylon, and the question what to do with them has cropped up. A Colombo paper says that the beauty and charm of the daughters of Lanka are too well-known to need recital ; but the son of that ilk do not seem to appreciate them. A correspondent has now suggested that a bevy of the fairest Ceylonese belles should be exported to America, where the supply of marriageable women is far below the demand. The first shipment is intended as a sample, and the correspondent is of opinion that their arrival would create a furore and lead to large orders being immediately forthcoming for brides. In that way the mutual deficiency of Ceylon and America would be rectified.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton gave a decree *nisi* for a divorce at the High Court, yesterday, in favour of Mrs. Barbara Jessie Dawes, who sued her husband, Arthur Richard Dawes, an inspector in the Municipal Health Department, on the ground of his misconduct with her unmarried sister, Margaret Macfaren, formerly assistant matron of the Byculla Schools. There was no appearance for the respondent, who was ordered to bear the costs of the suit, and to pay Rs. 45 per month for the maintenance of his wife and child.

ELSEWHERE we print a letter addressed by the honorary secretary of the Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, from which it will be seen that the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has cancelled one of the local trains which used to start from Thana at 11-40 a.m. The train was useful as it enabled a number of Poona side passengers for stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the local stations on the G. I. P. Railway to be transferred into that train at Thana, as the Up Poona train does not stop at stations between Thana and Byculla. Another matter complained of is the stopping of the fast train at Sion. In regard thereto a correspondent says : "This fast train has been running for the last eleven years, and ever since that time, it has been used by the majority of season ticket-holders from Thana, and other ordinary passengers to the full extent of the accommodation provided in it. But as during the preceding ten months or so it ran very unpunctually to the advertised time, many passengers, to avoid being blamed by their official superiors for late attendance, betook themselves to the preceding local train, and so the company, we believe, might have thought to accommodate Sion passengers in the fast train, but we fail to see how the company came to recognise the importance of facilitating the travelling of a handful of Sion passengers, with additional Coorla trains at their disposal, to the detriment of such a vast number of season ticket-holders from Thana more than 20 miles distant from Bombay. Had the company altered the starting time of the fast train from 9-30 to 9-25 a.m., and the arrival time from 10-16 to 10-10 a.m., and taken every precaution to run this particular train punctually, we are sure the Thana passengers, now travelling by the 9 a.m. up Thana local train, would have very gladly again travelled by the fast train and found the daily journey of 42 miles, to and back, more comfortable."

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Madras Government by the daily-paid work men of the South Indian Railway Company's Workshops at Negapatam, who did not take part in the recent riot, asking that the Agent may be directed to open the Workshops to them. At present the Workshops are closed to all the daily-paid men, only the monthly paid employees being admitted, and it is said that this arrangement is likely to last for a month. The petitioners urge on the Government that their exclusion from work tells very hardly on them and their families, and they do not see why the innocent shoud be punished with the guilty.

A DARING outrage was perpetrated last week in a Hindu temple at Chelanur, some miles from Calicut. A gang of dacoits entered the place with intent to loot the temple. A Nair Uralan, or temple custodian, who was sleeping in the verandah was bound, gagged, and killed. The dacoits then broke into the temple and carried away the strong box, containing a large amount of treasure, to the neighbouring jungle. Their efforts to break open being ineffectual, they left it there, and made off. No clue to the tragedy has yet been obtained, though it is believed that the dacoits are Moplahs.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, we are imformed will proceed next month to Calcutta as the Madras Member in the Supreme Legislative Council. It is believed that on the conclusion of the Session Mr. Rees will go on leave. Mr. F. A. Nicholson is mentioned as Mr. Rees's successor in Travancore.

ON Saturday, according to the *Pioneer*, India lost one of its most valuable servants and the North-West Provinces one of the many officers who have in a wider sphere done credit to the province of their official birth. With the 7th of November ended the service of Mr. Stephen Harvey James. It began in 1870 when one of the youngest men of his year, having passed direct from Shrewsbury into the Civil Service, he went to the N.-W. Provinces. Within five years he had made such mark as a district official that he was transferred to the Secretariat of the Board of Revenue and subsequently to the Goveanment Secretartat, where his legal talents becomes so conspicuous that he was appointed first Registrar of the High Court; then Legal Remembrancer to the Provincial Government ; and finally Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. For ten years he has rendered valuable services to the Government of India and indeed to the whole Empire in that capacity. He was Sir Courtney Ilbert's right hand man, and a strong support to Sir Andrew Scoble, and on the departure of these, two of our ablest Law Members, words were hardly sufficient to express their thanks and acknowledgment to Mr. Harvey James.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider Lahore sanitation report that an expenditure of eight and a-half lakhs is required to put Lahore on a thoroughly sanitary level. In view of the straightened condition of finances, they manage to cut down the immediate demands to under four lakhs, by omitting some of the heavier items connected with the extension of the water-supply and by postponing the drainage scheme for Landa Bazaar and Kila Gujar Singh. The Committee suggest a loan of four lakhs from the Goveanment, at 3½ per cent. interest ; also to ask the Government to reduce the interest on the existing loan from four to three and a-half per cent. With regard to the water-supply the Committee remark that the population of the Municipal limits is 1,60,000 for whose consumption for domestic purposes alone 1,600,000 gallons a day is required ; and to this must be added the consumption for the flushing of drains and road watering. It will be necessary therefore to arrange for the present supply to be doubled, and for this Rs. 6,80,000 is required.

THE period through which Mr. Harvey James served in the law department has been rich in legislation. From 300 to 400 Acts were passed during the decade of his office. Many of course were narrow in their scope, but on the other hand much of the legislation was of grave and broad importance. Almost the whole of the revenue and rent law of India for instance came under revision between 1885 and 1895, and in the framing of the new Acts, Mr. Harvey James's grasp of the principles of land revenue administration proved invaluable. Other important legislative measures *quorum pars magna fuit* were the Income-Tax Act, the Railway Acts, Acts regarding inventions and designs, merchandise marks, land acquisition, Indian ports, prisons, articles of war, and various municipal Acts.

Two interesting polomatches have been played at Umballa. One took place on Wednesday, between a scrath team of the 18th Hussars and the Patiala first team, the latter winning by four goals to love and thus wiping out their Lahore defeat. On the 6th of November last, the "Station" comprising Colonel Babington, Captain Laming, Mr. Wood, Colonel Muir, and Mr. Blakie (the last two playing alternately) played the Patiala team, comprising His Highness, Generals Pretum Singh and Heera Sing, and Majors Suroop Sing and Chanda Sing (the last two playing alternately.) The game was a very fast and exciting one, and the station won by three goals to one.

THE body of a European, named Mahaon, who resided at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, under the name of Curtis, was found in Havildar's tank on the maidan. The deceased's clothes were loaded with stones, and a pillow-case filled with large stones was suspended from his waist. The body had been some days in the water. An inquest will be held. Suicide is suspected.

IN his speech at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, on the 6th inst., the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal announced that Sir Alfred Croft, on the expiration of his service, would remain on special deputation duty to consider several important education problems now under consideration by the Bengal Government as recommended by the Revision Committee of 1895.

THE Transport Committee whose appointment and constitution was announced some little time back, will assemble at Rawalpindi under presidency of the Commissioner of the Division probably at the beginning of February next.

THE sixth and last of the Sunari ghazis, one Kaka, was captured and brought into Sibi on Thursday night and will probably be executed along with his two fellows, Mezhdar and Saidad, who are now under trial. The detachment of troops out on the Hurnai line is now returning to Quetta.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the present Indian Camel Transport being raised to 3,250 animals. Of these there are 800 with the Punjab Army and 100 left over from those purchased for the Chitral Campaign. This leaves 2,250 to be purchased, and it is highly probable that a trial shipment from Somaliland will be arranged for during the present cold weather and form a portion of the camels required.

A EPIDEMIC has broken out among the Government elephants at Dacca, and over twenty of these valuable animals have perished. If there is any place where the ailments of elephants are understood, it should be at the Dacca Kheddahs, but even the long-stored experience of the establishment seems to be at fault in regard to this outbreak. Veterinary-Captain A. Richardson has been despatched to the scene to see whether any light can be thrown on the matter.

THE annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for 1895-96 has been published. It records a number of interesting experiments and results achieved, further emphasising the fact that it is better on all grounds to import thoroughbred. Australian horses to this country in preference to English sires. As a rule, they possess better legs and feet, say the veterinary houtritities. Government has accepted the advice and another contingent of Australian thoroughbreds are to be imported during the current year.

THE total number of passengers, who sailed from the several ports in the Madras Presidency during the quarter ending the 30th June, 1896, was 67,909, viz. 49,576 men, 12,360 women, and 5,973 children under 12. Of these 9,151 went to Burma, 40,301 to Ceylon, and 5,131 to the Straits Settlements. During the same period 73,855 passengers arrived at the several ports of this Presidency, viz., 56,219 men, 13,939 women and 3,697 children.

ALREADY the Japanese steamship companies are beginning to make their influence felt in the many ports to which they have extended their lines. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers on the Transpacific line now call at Honolulu for the purpose of Japanese passenger traffic, and a steamer which arrived at Hongkong the other day from Seattle, via Yokchama, carried a large miscellaneons cargo to Japanese ports, and had as many as 59,000 bags of flour for Hongkong. How long will it be before Calcutta is included among the ports of call ?

THE Venezuelan Government has arranged to borrow ten million dollars from German capitalists and also for the establishment at Caracas of a German bank.

GEN. BILLOT, French Minister of War, at a meeting of the Budget Committee, on Oct. 20, strenuously opposed the majority of the reductions proposed in the War Budget, and pointed out that the Estimates for 1897 were below those of the previous year. The Army, he declared, must be maintained at a peace effective of not less than 550,000 men. Although in favour of the proposal to place the Artillery and Engineers under one administrative command, he considered the scheme impracticable in view of the present European situation. On Oct. 21 reductions to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling were agreed to on the War estimates, which amounted to twenty-five millions sterling. The Budget Committee having voted against the proposed increase, on the peace footing, of 8,500 men, Gen. Billot said that he had pared down the expenses to a minimum and that he could do no more without disorganizing the army. The strength of the army must not fall below 550,000 men, and that was a minimum. Gen. Billot insisted with such effect on the danger of weakening the army in the present situation of Europe that he carried his point.

WELL-INFORMED public opinion, and the Executive also, being convinced that Cuba cannot be reduced to subjection by the military operations now being carried on by Spain, an agitation for some solution of the difficulty, such as the sale of the island to the United States, is (says the *Times'* Washington correspondent) expected shortly to be set on foot. The offer of the American Government to assist in arranging a settlement between the Spaniards and insurgents was declined some few months ago, but the feeling in favour of intervention has been gathering force for some time.

MR. CLEMENT C. STRELTON writes to the *Times* :—"For many years past it has been known to those interested in English railway history that there is no national railway museum to which old relics, drawings, and books, can be presented. More than ten years ago I suggested the formation of such a museum in London. I then wrote to several of the companies, and also made an offer to present the whole of my collection to such an institution, and that offer still remains open now. At the present time American engineers are in this country hunting for and purchasing important old drawings for the Field Museum, Chicago, and the French agents are obtaining similar information, no doubt for their coming exhibition in the year 1900. The result is that important links in the chain of railway history are being taken away from this country.

DR. HEGAR has found at Zurich a composition which has never been printed, and which has not even been know hitherto, entitled "Second Concert Overture, by Richard Wagner."

SEVERAL persons were sentenced at Dusseldorf, on Oct 20, to pay fines and undergo terms of imprisonment for insulting a military Court of Honour by criticising its findings on a question decided by it as to the desirability of a duel being fought.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. T. B. Freehill as Consul of Spain at Sydney ; of Mr. C. W. Freese as Consul of the Netherlands at Bombay ; of Mr. Guy W. Hogg as Consul of the Netherlands at St. Helena ; and of Mr. John Bovey as Consul of Honduras at Cardiff.

THE suspension of the *Grashdanin* by the Russian Government for attacks on President Faure could hardly have been avoided after the Tsar's visit to Paris.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The recent complaints of the discomfort and even destruction caused by waves sweeping over the upper decks of several of our warships, which appear to be far more unsteady than should be the case with vessels of such comparatively large size, calls for careful consideration and so far as possible the removal of the causes which occasion such injurious results; for apart from other serious disadvantages, this unsteadiness would not only affect the accuracy of gun-fire, but would also continually expose the bottoms of our vessels to an enemy's shells. A reference to the diagrams of *Brassey's Annual* will show the roundness of bottom and absence of keel which tend to produce excessive rolling; and this roundness of the central portion of our ships precludes that flatness of floor which should extend sufficiently far forward to prevent the rocking motion and deep pitching which together with excessive rolling appear to be so marked in several of our vessels. The absence of flatness of floor is undoubtedly one cause of the sad capsizing of our boats and consequent loss of valuable lives, but a further cause of these disasters may be found in the want of the skilful steerage necessary to meet each wave. This skilful nicety is only attainable by long practice, but when attained seems to intuitively enable the steersman to prevent the sea from rushing over the boat.

The new German camp at Malmedy, close to the Belgian frontier, has attracted special attention owing to the experiments lately carried on there. The objet of the experiments was to try the effect on field fortifications of the new guns with which the German "foot artillery" has lately been equipped. The guns in question are 6-inch howitzer guns and 8 1-4-inch mortars. It is intended to utilise some of these guns in the attack and defence of positions, in which respect they would play a considerable *role*, seeing that the defence, nowadays, disposes of better means of registance than formerly. The obstacles in front of the line of defence will be increased, natural points of vantage will, to a greater extent, be utilised and improved upon by means of portable armour, screens built up with railway rails, &c., shelters will be provided, against which ordinary field artillery will be powerless, but they will not resist the heavy projectiles thrown with a very high trajectory from these guns. The object of the trials in question was to determine the best mode of use of these guns, more especially the mortars, against fortifications of an analagous nature to the so-called *forts d'arret* protecting a great part of the French frontier. At the same time experiments were also made with a view to determining the efficiency of infantry fire by day and night.

A cruiser of the hostile squadron managed, for thirty-six hours, to baffle the vigilance of the home squadron, and during this time she cut the cable which is landed at the Isle of Gorgona and destroyed the semaphore station at that place, which is a veritable outpost of Italy, and a strategical point of the greatest importance; she further bombarded Levanto, near Spezzia, and destroyed the railway in various places, as well as the viaduct of Recco, near Genoa. Finally, she bombarded Varazza, and Savona, and destroyed the railway along the coast near Albissola. It was not until after doing all this mischief that the cruiser in question, the Fieramosca, was put hors de combat by a cruiser and four torpedo-boats of the home squdron. This incident has given rise to much discussion in the Italian military press, who consider that the defence of the Italian coast is insufficiently provided for, and fears are expressed lest, in the event of a war, French cruisers might repeat, in earnest, the mimic exploits of the Fieramosca, and completely destroy the railway all along the coast, thus seriously impeding the mobilisation of the Italian Army.

Two vessels were added to the French fleet last month the Gaulois and the Catinat. The former is a sister ship of the Saint Louis, which was launched at Lorient on September 8, and the Charlemagne, which took the water at Brest in October, 1895. We so recently described the Saint Louis (September 12), that we need say little of his sister. She displaces 11,275 tons, has an end to end steel belt, four 12in. guns coupled as in our battleships, and engines of 14,500 horse power (forced draught) supplied by Belleville boilers. The three ships have been designed by M. Thibaudier. Rear Admiral de Kerambosquer presided at the launch, and the benediction was given by the Bishop of Quimper. It is expected that an armoured cruiser of 9,000 tons will be laid down in the vacant slip if the estimates are sanctioned. The Catinat, which has launched from the yard of the Societe de la Gironde at Bordeaux, is a second class cruiser, sister of the Protet, and designed by M. Tissier as a modified Descartes. She displaces 4,055 tons, and is 332ft. long, with 44ft. 8in. beam, and 21ft. stern draught. Her armament is on the quick-firing prienciple, and consists of four 6·2in., ten 3·9in., and ten 1·8in. guns, with some machine guns and a couple of torpedo tubes. Like the Gaulois, she has Belleville boilers. The engines, developing 9,000 horse power, are to give a speed of nineteen knots. She is to be delivered, under the contract, by February next.

The Spaniards are also adding to their Fleet by the launch of vessels. In succession to the C istobal Colon, a torpedo gun-vessel, the Dona Maria de Molina, one of three of 830 tons, with 4,000 horse-power and an estimated speed of twenty knots, which are in hand in a private yard at Ferrol, took the water successfully last week. On the same day an attempt was made to launch the Princesa de Asturias, but some mishap occurred, and the vessel was reported to be much injured. She is a sister of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and one of the class of six belted cruisers of 7,000 tons and twenty knots. Of these the Cardenal Cisneros and Cataluna also remain upon the stocks.

Admiral Bunce has long been dissatisfied with the "Fleet Drill Book" of the United States Navy. His views have been disseminated through the Fleet, and his "Squadron Tractis," a volume of instructions based upon his experience, corrected or sanctioned by the recent operations of his squadron, has just been issued. It is to be considered by the superior officers, and the system of tactics it propounds will be put to a decisive test when the opportunity occurs. If the movements are found to be good and of frighting value, the volnme will be adopted by the Navy Depart ment as a text book. Simplicity has been chiefly aimed at. Accordidg to the New York Herald all the useless and complicated manœuvres have been cut out, the number of formations has been reduced, ambiguous points have been cleared up, and the arrangement of the book has been so changed as to facilitate the making and reading of signals. These too, have been simplified, with a reduction in the number of flags used in all the important signals likely to be needed in action or in preliminary movements. A squadron of eight ships is assumed to be the largest force that can be manœuvred under one commander, and this is accordingly taken as the unit of the Fleet, which may be composed of two or more squadrons. The whole system of tactics is based, we are told, upon formations and evolutions securing mobility of movement and readiness in changing formation while avoiding complexity and consequent danger.

The *Invalide Russe* has recently published new regulations concerning the constitution of the special body of cavalry scouts, which have been approved by the Czar on the advice of the Council of War. This is a matter that has long received very careful attention in Russia, where it is maintained that the work of scouting can only be confided properly to picked men, of assured intelligence, physically vigorous, with keen sight and excellent hearing, who have been subjected to special training. Of such selected men sixteen will serve with each squadron and will receive the prescribed instruction, which will be given also to all non-commissioned cavalry officers. In order that the best men may be secured for the service the principle of selection will operate continually. Those who prove inapt will be replaced by others, while men who display high powers during a continued period will receive a special badge on the shoulder-strap, and will enjoy particular advantages. Great care is bestowed upon the mounting of these scouts, and their training is directed in each squadron by an officer selected for his special interests in scouting and his physical aptitude for the work. One advantage given to the scouts is that, after two years' service, they will be promoted as supernumerary non-commissioned officers, without having gone through the special training for the grade, on the condition that they remain on the roster for scouting duties.

The official history of the Chino-Japanese War is being prepared by the Japanese staff. It is believed that three years must elapse before it can appear. The work will include two distinct parts, one devoted to the operations of the Army and the other to the naval aspect of the campaign. The first is being compiled under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel Yasumasa Fukushima, who, in 1891-92, became well known through his enterprising ride from Berlin to Vladivostok.

The Italians are about to fortify the line of the Mareb in Erytrea according to a plan suggested by the staff and accepted by General Baldissera. The Italia Militare points out, in relation to this matter, the high importance of fortifications in the country, and maintains that, if the fort or Fremona, near Adowa, had been completed, like Macalle and Adigrat, in March last, the disaster of Adowa could not have occurred, since General Baratieri would not have been tempted to strike his desperate blow, nor been driven to retreat, at the moment when public opinion claimed a success. There is no road practicable for wheeled carriages towards the Mareb on the Abyssinian side, and the Shoans would be unable to bring up heavy guns on the backs of mules. On their side the Italians are working hard to improve the means of communication. The road from Asmara to Keren has been opened for wheel traffic, and that from Massowah to Archico improved and prolonged to Zula. Three hundred wells have been sunk by the roadsides. It is proposed to extend the railway line between Massowah and Saati as far as Asmara, and to lay a new line uniting Massowah and Keren.

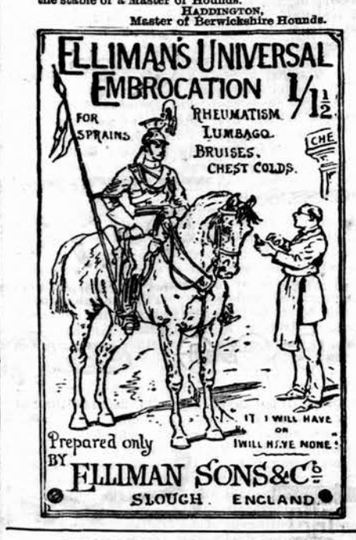
NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"COCOEL" "EXCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analyst.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES
are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from its pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and is a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuineness.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism.,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St. London.

Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS. MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London. W.C.

What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from
Robinson's
PATENT
Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA and DENGUE FEVER.

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NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Ganey, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz.: "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 15527, and is of date 28th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

CURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

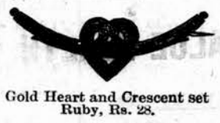
Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.


Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

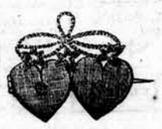
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.

Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.


Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

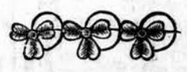
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.


Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

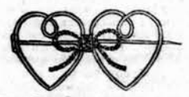
Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.


Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

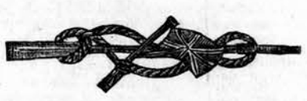
Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.


Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that the simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

Maltine

WITH COD LIVER OIL

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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